A

NEW VOYAGE To the EAST-INDIES:

Containing

An Account of ſeveral of thoſe Rich Countries, and more particularly of the Kingdome of

BANTAM.

Giving an exact Relation of the extent of that Monarch's Dominions, the Religion, Manners and Cuſtomes of the Inhabitants; their Commerce, and the Product of the Country, and likewiſe a faithful Narrative of the Kingdome of SIAM, of the Iſles of JAPAN and MADAGASCAR, and of ſeveral other Parts, with ſuch New Diſcoveries as were never yet made by any other Traveller.

By Mr. *Glanius*.

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A New VOIAGE to the *East*-INDYES.

Sect. I.

THO that I was Born with a desire of Travelling, yet there was little probability that I could pursue my Inclinations; My Father not being Rich, and considering that I might be useful to him if I learnt an honest Trade, made it his business to perswade me to go Prentice; what repugnance soever I might have had to that sort of Life, I was forced to obey; at first with much difficulty, imagining that that imploy was an invincible obstacle to the design I had formed of seeing other Countries than my own; but in the sequel with delight, when that my Reason had made me know

that what I did, far from being an obſtacle to my Inclination, opened me a way to the Voyages which I meditated. Which as ſoon as I became ſenſible of, I was the more fervent in my work, I became more tractable, and more aſſiduous then before. I never heard the Compaſs mentioned without feeling an extraordinary joy, and when I ſaw Marine Cards, I could never be weary with looking on them; the paſſion of Voyaging did ſo fortify it ſelf in me with Age, that I had hardly attoinyd ſeaventeen Years, than that I began to grow weary of the life I led; Methoughts that it was time to think of departing, the difficulty was to find the means of doing ſo, and of procuring my Fathers conſent; ſeeing very little likelyhood of prevailing with him, I became extream

Melancholy; the young people, whoſe Company I frequented, knowing the cauſe of my ſadneſs, diſſepated it by ſome Diſcourſes which revived my hopes that were half dead: and as ſince that time I let fly ſome words, that might have been of ill conſequence; My Father reprehended me with ſo much ſeverity, that I left him immediately, and went to *Amſterdam*, where by good luck having found that two Ships were fitting out for *Genoa*, I engaged my ſelf in one of them in Quality of Boatſwain's Mate, being little concerned at the employ I had in it, or of the place whither I went, provided only that I might Travel.

On the 26th of *December* in the Year 1677. having ſet Sail, we were hardly out of the *Texel*, than that we perceived that our two

Ships were not well ballaſted; thus, the ſhorteſt was to return from whence we came; for the adding to it as much Pewter and Cheſts of Quickſilver as was requiſite for the giving them their juſt Weight. After which, we made Sail the ſecond time, on the firſt of *Jan.* in the following Year, in a time when the Ice was extreamly thick.

On the 10th a quite Contrary Wind conſtrain'd us to put in to *Dunkirke*, and two days afterwards, the Wind being become better, we purſued our Courſe; but we went not very far without being obliged to ſeek out a Haven to ſhelter us from the foul weather and a furious Tempeſt. The Iſle of *Wight* being pretty near, we put in there and ſtayed until the 25th. When that we weighed Anchor again, but were not deſtined to continue

our Course without obstacle; for on the morrow the Wind came again to be so contrary, that we found it very difficult to get into a Neighbouring Haven.

At length on the 6th of *February* we cast Anchor at *Portland*, from whence we made Sail three days afterwards; and on the 10th the Currents carryed us into the Baye of *Gibralter*, because that they were much stronger than the Wind; but on the morrow the Wind made us overcome them, and was afterwards so favourable to us, that in fifteen days after we came into sight of *Genoa*, when we cast Anchor behind the old Mole.

On the 29th of the same Month, the *Cargo* of the two Ships being unloaded and discharged, by reason that the Republick bought those two Vessels,

which she furnished with all manner of Ammunition for three Years, and into each of which she put an hundred Men all *Germans*, except some few *Banditties*, by these means I became free much sooner than I expected; but as this liberty did put a stop to the Passion I had of going much farther, I reingaged my self therein anew.

While the Ships were fitting out, I satisfied the Curiosity I had a long time had of seeing that famous City: the Port on the South side is open; and beset in several places with little Rocks that lie even with the Water, and which are dangerous in Tempestuous Weather. It is built like an *Amphitheater* round about the Port, and is a most pleasing Prospect to the sight. It is about ten Miles in Compass; and is surrounded

ded with good Walls, but which however have not the appearance of being able to hold out against a long Siege: at least if the Besieged do not make extraordinary efforts to defend them, their *Militia* is Composed of some Companies of *Germans* and of *Corses*, and of some others of light Horse, some maintained for the watching along the Coasts and discovering the *Turks*, and the others to hinder any secret Practises and Conspiracies in the City, the entrance of the Port is defended by four Galleys, always ready upon occasion: and there are a great number of them in the Arsenal, which the *Genouezes* do often lend to the *Venetians* against the *Turks*. On one of the sides of that Port stands a Tower considerable high, where fires are kindled by night, for the regulating the course of the Ships,

there is at the foot of that Tower, a great piece of Canon mounted upon its carriage, and which is never without a ſentinel. The Guard of the Princes Palace is of five hundred Men all *Germans*, under a Colonel of the ſame Nation, who have their Quarters there. As for the Buildings of the City they are all far beyond the *Idea* we can conceive of them: they are all Palaces and of Marble, eſpecially along the River ſide. But the Pomp of the Churches does exceed all theſe Beauties; there are thirty Pariſh-Churches in one of which they ſhew a Key of an exact bigneſs of an Emerauld perfectly fine. In that of St. *Bartholomew*, they keep the S. *Suaire*, whither the People flock upon the rumours of the Miracles that are done there. This City is very populous, and the Merchants are there

in great numbers and very rich; their principal Traffick is in Velvet, and we may judge that it is great, by the number of the workmen that are employed in it: having been assured that there was above eight thousand of them at the time I was there.

On the 12th of *April* we made Sail towards *Velez Malga*, whither we came in four Weeks, from whence after two days repose we made for *Malgue*, where we cast Anchor on the 24th of *May*. We were no sooner there than that all the *Banditis* were set on land, and since that time we never heard any thing of them. It is well known that that Country is very famous for its Wine; whereof we took a hundred Pipes on board us, and after having provided ourselves with the necessary refreshments for the sick, on the 29th

of

of *May* the Wind seconding our designes, we weighed Anchor and made Sail towards *Cap-Verd*, where we were to stay and repose our selves for some time; this design made us judge that the Voyage must needs be long; but none except the Officers knew whither we went, nor the intention of our Voyages.

In the night of the 4th of *June*, we found our selves near 9 Ships which we took for *Corsaires*, we were quickly satisfied of the truth, for the men of those Ships having asked us who we were, and from whence we came, we found that they were *Algerines*; this News did something alarum our Commander, but as he was brave, far from showing that he was startled at this rencounter, he told the *Corsaires* with a very good grace, that he only waited till break of

day to make acquaintance with them; and that he ſhould take it for an obligation, would they come on board him, where he would take care that nothing ſhould be omitted for their being well entertained. At the ſame time Turning towards our Officers; *you ſee Gentlemen*, ſaid he to them, *what gueſts we have to treat, and what diſhes we muſt prepare for their good reception; they are in great numbers as you ſee, but that ſignifyes nothing, and I hope that their Courage will make them repent of their boldneſs, if they have ſo much as to attack us.* They made no anſwer to the Commanders ſpeech, but every one running to his poſt, gave him to underſtand the reſolution they were in, of making a brave defence. And indeed, as ſoon as it was day, tho that the Match was

very unequal, all was disposed in such a manner, that we had a kind of displeasure to see the Enemies, who had the advantage of the wind, make away from us without saying a word more; from that time the heavens was so favourable to us, that at the three weekes end we found our selves near the Island of *Boa-vista*. We had no sooner cast Anchor there, than that the *Banditiis*, who inhabit it, brought us a great Quantity of salted Goats-flesh and other refreshments; after which we loaded about ten Chaloupes with salt; this Island does so abound in all sorts of Fish, that provided, people fish near so little there, they take as many as they please: especially the great Salmon-Trouts are there in so great abundance, that we took above fifteen hundred of them

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in the ſpace of half a day.

Boa-viſta is one of the Iſlands of *Cap-vert* nothing both near, and at a diſtance can be more agreeable to the ſight; and it is for its beauty that it has received that name. It is very Mountainous, and about ſome ſeaven Leagues diſtance from the Iſle of *Sabu*. It is about twenty leagues in Circumference, and is very hot. It has towards the North a bank of ſand of about twenty Leagues in length, againſt which the Sea makes a terrible noiſe. There are ſome other banks alſo as dangerous as that, & which have occaſioned the loſs of ſeveral Ships. On the South ſide, there is a ſhelve of the ſame length as the former, but it is likewiſe beſet with Rocks, whoſe tops are ſometimes ſeen above the Water; it's extent is more towards the North,

and

and the ſureſt place of Ancrage is on the South vveſt, vvere there is but fifteen, ſixteen, or ſeaventeen fathom vvater at the moſt.

In advancing tovvards the South, vve found the Iſle of *May*; that Iſland is about eight or nine Leagues diſtant from *Boavista*, and is vvithout Contradiction, the ſmalleſt of all the Iſlands of *Cap-verd*, having but eight Leagues in Circumference. In the midſt of it ſtands high Mountains, and tovvards the North is ſeen a plain of above a League in Breadth, it is likevviſe on that ſide that there is a great extent of ſand, vvhich reaches a great vvay into the Sea; there is alſo, One tovvards the Weſt, vvhich renders the Sea very dangerous on that part. The figure of this Iſland is round, it's length and Breadth being almoſt equall, it

is

is bordered vvith several little points vvhich make as many Capes; the Common road is on South-vvest, vvhere their is but fifteen or sixteen fathom vvater, Behind a Considerable high point tovvards the North; is hovvever a Convenient place for Anchorage, vvhen there is only five or six fathom vvater. There is at the foot of that point a small village of about ten or tvvelve Houses, from vvhich strangers may receive Considerable assistance. There is nothing to bee seen but Rocks amongst vvhose Clefts doe grovv some herbs, vvherein consists almost all the verdure of the Country, vvhose soyle is generally very dry. This dryness Joyned to the heats vvhich are there excessicive, is the reason vve never see there either *Oranges* or *Lemmons*, and that all the fruit-

mon Trees

trees do consist in Certain Fig-trees, whose fruit does hardly ever come to be ripe: or if it does sometimes happen that the Colour of it is passable, the taste of it is however bad. Those ill fig-trees, and some other trees that bear Cotton, is all that grows in that Island; but in recompence there is a wonderful number of Goates, and indeed the whole traffick of the Country Consists in those Animalls, where they vend every year an infinity of their skins. There are seen little horses but wild, as also Asses and Cowes; But they abound extreamly in fowls, amongst others there are some Partridges, Geese, and several other Fowles which are unknown in *Europe*. In several parts there is a Certain reddish Salt proceeding partly from a subterranean water, and partly from

from the Water of the Sea, which they conveigh into the Salt Pits: the Inhabitants, who are of a tawny Colour live by hunting and fishing: they catch Goats with Dogs, they are very dexterous at that exercise. As for fish especially the Salmon-trouts, Guilt-heads or Goldenyes, they have of them always in great abundance.

The Isle of St. *James* is the greatest of all the Islands of *Cap-verd*, and is about 45 Leagues in it's greatest length from *South East* to *Northeast*; ten in it's greatest Breadth and 95 in Circumference. What is called the high Island, is directly of the West road, of the Isle of *May*, excepting that the middle is on the South west of *Boa-vista*, and in advancing towards the West and South west, quarters on the South

of

of the Iſle of Salt, to the ſpace of 25 Leagues from the point of the South-weſt to the South-Eaſt, the Land is of two Leagues extent, there is a village called *Paraye*, that is to ſay, the *Bank-ſide* whoſe ſcituation is very convenient, being between two Mountaines, and all ſurrounded with two Rivers, which diſcharge themſelves not far from that place into the Sea. Thoſe two Rivers form two Bays, the one of which is called *Port de Praye*, and can containe above a hundred Ships. That Port is ſcituated behind an Iſland, ſheltred from all Winds and out of reach of Canon; ſomething beyond the *Port de Praye*, ſtill advancing towards the Village, is ſeen a Cape, which the *Portugals* have named the Cape of *Tubarao*; on the Weſt of which is the other Bay, called the Port of *Ribeirra*

Corca; this Port is Scituated as Commodiously as the other: it is likewise between two Mountaines, in the midst of which runs a River whose source is two Leagues from thence; and which emptyes it self into the Sea by a Mouth of a Bowes shot breadth. There is in this Island a little City which goes by the name of St. *Thomas* whose Scituation is very agreeable, there is likewise another called St. *James* from the name of the Island, and Scituated upon the Brow of a Hill, this last is the Capital not only of this Island, but likewyse of all the others; it being also the place, where the Bishop of the *Portugals* has his usual Residence, something more towards the West upon a point, two Leagues from the port *de Braye*, they have built a fortress for the security

rity of the Ships that Anchor there; and towards the North-west of that Point, there is the *Port de Canile*, where there are as great Conveniencies.

This Island is extreamly Fertile, and the River of *Corea*, which is Planted on both sides, with Cocoanuts, Orange-Trees, Lemmon-Trees, and other Fruit-Trees, and some Cedars, forms in my mind one of the finest Prospects that can offer it self to the sight; there is moreover a great quantity of Rice, Mace, and other Fruits of all sorts; as for Cattle, there is for all uses, as well as in the Isle of *May*.

The Isle of *Fire*, so called, by reason of its Flames, which one of its high Mountains does vomit without ceasing, is about Twelve Leagues in length, and lies towards the South West of S. *James*,

there is on the North-West a little Fort, scituated at the foot of a Mountain, for the defence of the Ships which Anchor in the Haven that is hard by; the rapidity of whose Current does hinder it from being Commodious; those who will Anchor on the East side, must steer their Course towards the North of the Island, by reason, that otherwise they will find it difficult to get in; this Island is subject to Whirlwinds and Hurricans, which make terrible havock there; and the Water is there so deep in all places, that one cannot cast Anchor in any part, but near the little Fort we have newly mentioned.

Some Four Leagues from that Island, towards the South-West, is the Isle of *Brave*, almost a desert and uncultivated, and towards the North, Two or Three more

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that are very small; on the West of *Brave* there is a convenient Road for the taking in fresh Water; but on the South-East there is another much more Commodious; its depth is of Fifteen Fathome; so that the greatest Ships may lie by the Banks of it without danger. Above the Haven is a very Populous Village, and at some distance from thence an Hermitage, whose scituation is pleasant; the Fruits of this Island are Figgs, Mulberries, Melons and Maiz; but does not so much abound in Cattle as the others.

The Air of these Islands is generally hot and unhealthful; insomuch, that the Inhabitants are tormented there with Burning Feavors, Chollicks, Dissenteries, and several other Diseases: there arise certain Mists that seem of a Reddish Colour, and are of a very

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ry bad Smel; this Countrey is scituate between the Line and the Toopick of *Cancer*: thus the Sun is perpendicular upon them twice a Year, and makes there Two Summers: towards the Month of *June* the Rains begin, and last almost without discontinuing, until the midst of *October*; but the worst is, that these Rains are attended with Wind, Lightning and Thunder, which would make the most undaunted tremble. When that this Season approaches, the Air grows thick and dark; the Sult melts into Liquor, and the Winds begin to strike a terror into the People.

We left these Islands on the Twelfth, and on the Second of *August* we came in sight of *Sierra-Leona*. Without seeing it, we were certain that we were not far distant; for according as we came

nearer

nearer it, we heard without ceasing a certain Wind which issued from that Mountain, that resembled very much the Roaring of a Lion, from whence it had the name of the Mountain of Lions. In the Evening we went into the Pinnace, and as soon as we were on Land, we heard a terrible noise; it was occasioned by the Waves, which being impetuously thrust on between the Clifts of a Rock, made in their fall a certain noise, that is not easie to be expressed; this Mountain of Lions begins at the *Cape* of *Virginia*, and ends at *Cape Tagrin*, or *Ledo*, which likewise bears the name of *Sierra Leona*. It is scituated under the 8*th*. Degree of Latitude, and Thirteen Minutes of Longitude. It is seen a far off, for that it is much higher than all that is on the North of that *Cape*; as also by reason that

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it reaches very far into the Sea. This Country on the South-east is Mountainous, low, Flat and Marshy towards the North, there are to the Number of thirteen Rivers, what in the Mountains, and elsewhere, all Planted on each side with Lemmon trees, Orange trees, Pome grenates, and other Trees which forme an admirable prospect at all times.

On the third of *August* we cast Anchor in the *Bay* of that Mountain, and at the same Time, our Commander sent to the King of the Country, five Barres of Iron, a Barril of Brandy, and an other of *Spanish* Wine.

Our Deputyes were kindly received; and our Presents were so acceptable, that the King and his Courtiers, who looked like Wretched fisher-men, asked the double of all that was offered them. We were not over-well plea'd with this Complement, but as we had Occasion for Water, Wood, Oranges, Lemons and other Refreshments, which are there in great abundance we granted them what they desired. From that time those

Caffers ſeem'd to us good tractable people: they came every day on Board us with Fruits, and returned very much ſatisfied with our kindneſs. In the mean while the King being allured by our Eaſineſs to grant him his Demand, ſend word that he expected that the ſame preſent ſhould be made him for the third Time, if we deſired to have leave to come on Shore This proceedure did ſo Nettle our Commander that he reſolved to be revenged, which that he might the better effect, he deſembled his reſentment, and let him know, that if he pleaſ'd to come on Board, of him in the pinnace that he ſent him, he would endeavour to give him Satisfaction. The poor King not dreaming of any treachery, did not ſtick to come on Board, where they only let in with him five or ſix of his Gentlemen, he was ſo full of Confidence that he was no ſooner there, than that he went directly to the Captaines *Cabin*, where he did not doubt but that a Treat was prepared for him; but inſtead of what we expected he found there peo-

ple who very rudely put shackles upon his hands aud feet. And what augmented the Surprize he was in to see himself so ill treated, was that the Commander after having remonstrated to him, that he was too Brutal for so high a dignity, threatned to have him hanged; and indeed the punishment had attended very Closely these menaces, if the Officers of the ship had not represented that the execution might have very ill consequences, upon their instances, the Commander Changed his Punishment which was to be Cast into the Sea, his attendants being terrified at that Sight, leapt into their Cannoes, and got on shore as soon as it was posible for them. No sooner were they there than that they put themselves in a posture of Defence, for the hindring us from Coming on land. Our Commander being full of Indignation at their daring to make head against him, or fearing perhaps that they would beleive that it was for want of Courage that he doubled his presents filled two pinnaces with soldiers, whom he ordered to cut to peices

those Miserable Wretches, if they had the temerity to oppose their landing those two pinnaces being seconded by two more, our men dispersed the *Cafres*, and took in Spight of them all that they had Occasion for: and for to revenge themselves fully, our Commander caused their Houses and theis Gardens to be Plundred and set fire to the Temples of their Idols. In the mean while the King having saved himself by Swimming, seeing that ours had the advantage, and the lamentable Condition they reduced his Subjects to, assembled all his forces, insomuch that in a short time we saw a Thousand Canoes half loaded with gabions comming down the River, in all probability to have set fire to our Ship and to render themselves Masters of our lives: but their design had no effect by the diligence we used to get away from them, and to pursue our Course.

During our stay at *Sierra Leona*, we mett with some Hollanders who traded along that Coast. They told us that the King of the Country had dealt with

with them as he had done with us, and that in revenge they had paid him with the same Coyn, in somuch that in less than fifteen days, he had had the affront of being Cast twice into the Sea, our Commander was upon the point of giving one of his Ships for the *Hollanders* Vessel, thinking it to be more proper than his own for the passing the sands of the Red Sea, and for the running along these Coasts, but was diswaded from it by the Pylot.

Sierra Leona is the most proper place in the World for the taking in fresh Water, and for all other refreshments, for besides that the fresh Water there is admirable, there growes millet, Oranges, Lemons, bananes, Cocoes, Wild grapes, Sugar Canes, long Peper, in a word Fruits of all sorts, there is moreover Excellent Wood both for dying and building, which we might have provided our selves with as we did with all other things had it not been for the adventure which happened to us. As for fish there is very excellent, and in great quantity: and all the rocks which we saw were covered

with great and excellent Oyſters. Tho there is agreat deale of good freſh Water; it's good neſs however does not continue in all ſeaſons: for about the month of *May* which is the beginning of the Raines, it is there ſo unwholſom that it cauſes in ſtrangers hot ſeavours, bloudy Fluxes, and other violent diſeaſes, the malignity of the Raine at that time is ſuch that as many drops are as many bliſtors upon the Skin, and as many Wormes in the Cloathes, for which reaſon, ſtrangers to whom it is only fatal ought not to provid themſelves with Water, untill ſome Months after it begins to fall; becauſe that towards the End it is more pure and leſs dangerous which we had the experience of, not any of our Company having been in-commoded. The Inhabitants of that Country are not however black. There complextion is ſome thing Tawny or ſworthy, and they make ſeveral figures with hot Irons in their skins, one of their fineſt Ornaments is to boar their Eares and Noſtrills, which they embeliſh with Rings of gold and of other metals. The

Men

Men and Women goe there all naked, except a girdle made of the rind of a Tree which hangs down to the middle of their thighs. The further you go into The Country, the less humanity you meet with; the inhabitants thereof are Cruel and even eat one another those who dwell along the Sea Coast are something more tractable, by reason of the frequent Commerce, they have with the *Europeans*. the King that was Cast into the Sea, seem'd to be about sixty years old, was neither handsome in Body, nor of a generous temper; His habit was after the Mooriſh manner, his hat gray, but had bare feet, wherein he was imitated by his attendants

Sect 2.

FRom the fixteenth of *Auguſt* which was the day of our departure from *Sierra Leona*, untill the 13. of *October*, which was that of our arrival at *Madagaſcar*, we had not any conſiderable adventure. The firſt Port that we met with, was that at *Antongil*. As

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soon as we had cast Anchor. we went into a pinnace wherein we sett the white Flag, the people of the Island did the same, but however with precaution, for they assembled upon the Mountaines armed with Arrowes and azaguaes which is a staff of about five or six foot long which they lance very dexterously against the Enemy, which made us apprehend that they designed to seize upon us, and in that oppinion we would haue returned on Board, when that one of the Insularyes taking notice of the fear we were in called out to us in *Dutch* and bid us be of good Courrage, and that if we would come on shore he would answer, that no mischeif should happen to us. The word of a Man we understood discipated our fears; and we went on where we were kindly received by the King in person Who was attended with a numerous Train, the King after having told us that we were very welcome, had us along to his Palace. It is Scituated upon a rising ground, and Reintrenched on all sides: the inner parts of it are neat, and all covered with

with extraordinary fine mats. The King asked the Commander who he was? whither he went? and for what designe he had cast Anchor at his Island? to which the Commander made answer that he and his Men were *Hollanders*, but that they sayled for the service of the Re-Publick of *Genoa*. The King having interupted him to informe himself of some other things, the Commander was surprised to hear him speak *Dutch* so well, and asked him the reason of it; I have replyed the King, been the slave of a Pilote called *Ian Meas* originally of *Holland*; the necessity I was in, of understanding his tongue for to obey him, obliged me to learn it, and you see to what perfection I attained in it. at our return from the *Indies* where we had been, we were so shattered by a furious Tempest that cast us against this Island and broake our Masts. After that we had refitted our Ship, the day being appointed for our Departure, the repugnance that I had to the name and life of a slave, made me hide my self in the Island where I have remained ever since

that time, did you not call your self *Diembro*, said the Commander? how come you, replyed the King, to know my Name? because replied the Commander, that I had a slave in the *Indies* who had all their features, and whose adventures were very like to yours: I brought him hither by the accident you have mentioned, where he hid himself for fear of following me, as you say you did: In a word I am that *John Meas*, and if I am not mistaken, I meet again in you, what I lost at my leaving of this Island. you are not mistaken, replyed the King looking upon him with joy, you find again in me a Man whom you had and whom Heaven has preserved for the rendring yous greater Services, than those you could have exacted from mee at that time, you were a good Master to me, persued he, embracing him, it is but justice that I remember it, and it is with pleasure that I meet with this Occasion, to testify my sincere acknowledgments. I am obeyed by all here, and I will likewise have all obey you; do here what you

please

please, and do not fear that anybody should have the boldness to Contradict you, the Commander being surprized at so much generosity gave him thanks for his offer which he did not merit and told him that he only desired the permissions of Changing some of his Merchandizes for those of the Country, In short the King remained stedfast; he would needs have him to take all that he had a mind to, and keep his own Merchandizes, after which according to the Custome which is used amongst friends of that Island, he offered him his wives, and made others doe the same to all those of his ship. As the Women of that Country are not very avaricious of their careses, and that the *Europians* are a singular ragoust to them, far from suffering us to beg their favours, they offered themselves, and that too with so good a grace, that it would have been very uncivil to have denyed them.

While that our men were diverting themselves, and that they were all drown'd in joy and Mirth, Death came to disturb it and caused a Division, which

which had like to have been the ruine of us all. The vice-Commander having languiſhed under a fit of ſickneſs for ſome time, at laſt dyed ſome days after our arrival at *Madagascar*. The Commander puts the Maiſter of his Ship into his place, and would needs have the other come on Board of his, but inſtead of obeying this laſt ſent word to the Commander that he did not underſtand why he ſhould be deprived of a place that was his Due, and that he would not goe out of his ſhip but by force, at the ſame time cauſed all his Canon to be mounted that was at the bottom of the hold, and and prepared himſelf as if he had been to fight, on the morrow the Commander ſeeing that this *Rebel* had ſet up the red Flagg, made preparations on his ſide, inſomuch that nothing was expected but the hour of comming to engagement. In the mean while the *Rebel* ſent a Chaloupe to a Convenient place to take in Water; which the Commander perceiving, he filled his own with Souldiers, with whom he went himſelf and ſo ordered the buſi-

neſs

ness that he constrained them to yeild themselves up, and put them all into fetters, untill he was made acquainted with their designe. After which he posted himself in such amanner, that it was impossible for the other to stirr from his place. Where upon the Cheif of the *Rebels* seeing himself shut up on all sides, and besides his men being weakened by the loss of those whom the Commander had taken, repented of the fault he had committed, and fancied that the shortest way of repairing, it was to yeild himself up at the Commanders Direction. And taking along with him some of the ships crew he went on Board, the Commander, where assoon as he was come, he had fetters put upon his hands and feet, notwithstanding the cries of his men, who protested that if he was not released, they were resolved to fight to the extremity, and not to give any quarter. This *Bravado* had so little effect, that upon the first resistance that was made to the two Pilots in the Commanders name to come on board him, they went thither as sheep, and were treated

ted after the ſame manner as the others. Thoſe who remained being daunted by the detention of their Leaders, loſt heart, and yeilded upon diſcretion. By order of the Counſel of War, it was demanded of the officers that were revolted, except the maſter, which they would choſe rather, either to burn altogether with their ſhip, or to ſubmit themſelves blindly to whatſoever orders the Commander ſhould pleaſe to impoſe upon them? it is eaſy to Conjecture that they Choſe rather to live than to undergoe ſo hard a Death. and indeed they promiſed to be more ſupple than gloves, and proteſted after having asked pardon, not to fall any more into ſuch like faults. As for the maſters puniſhment it was remitted untill the returne of the ſhips to *Genoa*, and in the mean while for the the preventing ſuch like disorders, they divided the two ſhip crew, whereof the half was obliged to go on board the other. This buſineſs did very much delay our Voyage, for the time of continuing, it being paſſed before that all was pacifyed, we were forced to waite for an other

Monzion, but as in the mean time we made good Chear, and spent our time in Hunting Fishing, gathering excellent fruites with which the Island abounds, we were easily comforted for that rub in our voyage.

From the Coasts of *Sofala* to *Madagascar* is reckoned about a hundred and ten Leagues, and from the *Mozambiques* 44. It is scituated on the East of the Coast of *Zanguebar* and the *Cafrees*; between the Eleaventh and Sixteenth degree of southerne latitude; and extends from 72 degrees of longitude to 81. so that it is about 350 Leagues in Length from the South to the North; 120. in its greatest breadth and 900 in Circuit. The Island is divided into severall provinces which are almost all parated by great Rivers.

The aire is healthfull and temperate, the soyle is very fertile in fruites, as Oranges, Pome-citrons Lemons very large Melons, and in pulse. It produces ginger, Rice, Cotton, Saffron, and other excellent Rootes. they gather there wax and hony, several sorts of gums, balme, Oyles, whole effects

are

are admireable. There are several mines of gold and silver, the gold is much baser there than in *Peru* and every where else, but the steele of this Country is excellent. they have there very Choice Trees; as Ebony, Brazilewood sandale both read, Yellow and White: Palme-trees of four or five sorts. from which the Insularyes draw very great Conveniences: and several others which are of no less profit that these. The pretios stones which are most commonly found there, are ropares, amnectysts, Emeraulds, *Saphyrs*, *Hyacinths*, and *Agats*. there are neither Lyons, Elephants, nor Horses; but aboundance of Tame and Wild Swine, Goats who bring forth four times in the Year. The sheep are so fat that their tayles weigh from twenty to five and twenty pounds. The Swine and wild Boares are there much fatter and more delicate than those of *Europe*. There are likewise Porcupines whose flesh, tho something harsh has amoft particular gust. These animalls sleep there six months together, and during that time their skin is renewed as well

as

as that of their Hedghogs which are very Common is this Iſland, The Dogs here are very ſmall and moſt part of them flatnoſed and without haire, the Monkeys are there introupes, never leſs than fifty together, ſome are white of the bigneſs of a foxe; they are cruel and hard to be tamed; but there are ſome much ſmaler and browner that are much more docible. There are ſome that are very large that only go upon their hind feet, whoſe skins are white and not ſo tawny as the reſt. Theſe love Women to that degree, that if they mett with one, they help one another to violate her every one in his turne, after which they tear her in peices. There are thoſe whoſe eyes ſparkle like burning Coales; theſe are looked upon as much the finer; but they are ſo wild that when they are taken they ſtarve themſelves to Death. they have great Numbers of martins, weaſels and Squirrels; as likewiſe Scorpions, Spiders, Cheeſelips, and other hurtfull Animalls, Whoſe venom is ſo Subtile, it that is preſent Death to thoſe who are ſtung all manner of gume is there

very

very plentiful. The Iſland is inhabited both by whites and Blacks; theſe are for the moſt part of a middle ſtature; and there haire is Black and Curled: The whites are ſomething bigger, their haire is leſs black, leſs frized, and much longer, ſhave their Beards, and are tractable and humane becauſe that they inhabit towards the Coaſts. But thoſe who dwell in the midſt of the Iſland, never ſhave their beards nor cut their haire. They are Brutal Savages, and without integrity like the *Cafres*. Treachery and vengance are their virtues; and thoſe who are the beſt inſtructed in them are the moſt eſteemed; but Charity and Compaſſion are Monſters which they have a horrour for; and thoſe who have the leaſt of them there are reviled and contemned. Idleneſs is natural to them and they ſpend moſt of their time in ſinging and dancing. They have how ever workmen, as Smiths Carpenters, Potters, Cordmakers, and weavers that are expert enough in their Trades: they have ſome goldſmiths, but they are none of the moſt dexterous. Fiſhing and hunting

ing is their most Common Occupation.

The places whither they retire are very pittiful Cottages, which however they are used to take possession of with as much joy, as if they were fine palaces. when that these hutes are in a Condition to be inhabited, the Proprietors fix the day of their Entrance, and and make there a feast, to which they invite their Relations and their freinds; every one goes thither with presents for it is forbidden to come with empty hands; and those presents consist in Gold, Silver, Iron, come and Utensills that are in use with them some give Oxen, Sheep, Goates fruites; and all this mounts so high that at the end of the entertainment the proprietor finds himself largely reimbrushed for his building and his entertainment, The feast lasts for some dayes, during which they commit several excesses. Their way of living is very plain, for they have neither Tables, Chaires Seates table Coathes, Napkins, Beds or Pillowes. Insomuch that whether it be for eating or drinking, they have only a pittiful mat spread upon the floor.

The

The Common people go almoſt all naked, and often without hiding what we dare not diſcover. Perſons of Quality have a kind of Drawers which reaches down to the middle of their legs; the reſt of the body is covered very negligently with a peice of Cotton, the Women are Cloathed with certain Robes which reach but to their knees: ſome of thoſe robes have ſleeves and others none. They wear under them a kind of drawers which differs little from thoſe of the men. They have a handhercheif, upon their Necks, much like to thoſe of *France* and *England*. Thoſe Robes are made of Cotton, rinds of trees, and of Silck of ſeveral Colours, garniſhed with guimps and laces that differ much from the colour of the ſtuffes. All the inhabitants of both ſexes go bare headed and bare footed; except thoſe who are of a certain race, whoſe men wear a certain Bonnet much like a Jeaſuites Cap; and the Woman a Certain hood or ornament in form of a pyramide which falls down upon their ſoulders.

Their weddings ore Celebrated with very

very few Ceremonyes, and upon very slight pretexts the men do put away their wives. As it is neither a sin nor scandal to Caress one another, the Men and Women make no scruple of doing so; and when the Lovers are taken in the fact they are aquitted for a present of little value. For the maides to prostitute themselves is looked upon as a good honest trade: the more they gain thereby, the more are they esteemed; and the most Notorious galantry is the ready way to marriage. It is lookd upon as a kind of shame for Maydens not what to know it is before they are Contracted: they must first of all have made several tryals; and when they have not witt to find gallants their Mothers have the goodness to furnish them with the meanes of so doing, and to teach them to keep those whose Mistresses they are. With all this facility there is nothing so Chast as the tongue of the women of *Madagascar*; and such an one is more lacivious and more debauched than *Laïs*, that one would take for a *Lucretia* if you did not know her.

When

When any perſon dyes there all the Relations aſſemble to waſh the Body, after which they deck the deceaſed with his fineſt attire; put him on rings, pendants and Bracelets after they wrap him up in finelinnen, and at laſt in a mat, wherein he is carried to his grave. this is the Cuſtome of the Common people, but the Cerimones of perſons of quality there are wholy different. When that they have waſhed their bodies and cut of all their haire, they put a Crown of the fineſt flowers that can be found upon their heads, then the Relations and Domiſticks bewaile and lament round the body with Grimaces that raiſe a horrour. After the tears have made a pawſe the moſt ancient of the Relations makes a kind of funeral ſpeech which containes the life and moſt Memorable actions of the difunct. After which they make a tirrible noiſe in tingling upon Copen baſons, to the noiſe of which they dance after an odd kind of manner, which ſome of them leave of doing on a ſuddain and go to diſcourſe their dead kins-man. They ask him why he let himſelf dye? if it be

be for want of money, Jewells Pretious ſtones? if life was a burden to him, or if he want any thing? one day is ſpent in theſe fooleries, wherein the Relations do ſo tire themſelves that they have need of repoſe, wherefore they reaſemble the next day at the houſe of the defunct, where they are entertained with a funeral repaſt: they eat and drink as much as ever they are able and without diſcontinuing they ſometimes give great ſighes firſt looking up to Heaven, than upon the Dead, a round whom there are burning lamps. On the third day they put him into a Coffin made of two trees bored for that purpoſe, and which they joyn together very neatly. Afterwards they carry him into a ſpick ſpan New Hut, wherein they put him into a Grave of ſix foot high; and round it a pannier of rice; and a Pipe and Tobacco: and a Chaffingdiſh, a Sute of Cloathes, and generally a little of all things which they beleive he will have occaſion, for in his journey to the other World. They ſhut up the hut with a great ſtone, and they offer

ſome

ſome annimalls to the Divel, that he may be favourable to him in the courſe of his voyage.

The whole year is ſpent in morning, and his memory is ſo precious, that his Relations make him the only ſubject of their diſcourſe. It is he whom they invoke in their diſtreſſes, and whom they Conſult in affairesof moment; and for their being the better underſtood, they go ſeek out his Soul where they immagine that it is.

Some are Idolators,or without any ſhadow of Religion, Others towards the Coaſts are *Mahometans* the firſt are ſuperſtitious and ſo groſs that they are afraid of all things. they have ſome *Idea*, of a firſt being who has Created all things, but they do not beleive themſelves obliged to adore him, and pay him no honour; and yet, when that they are near the end, whether thro age or otherwiſe, they confeſs to him their ſins, and ask his Pardon for them. As the Divel whom they call the maligne and inviſible being, They ſeeme to have a clearer knowledge of him. they ſay that it is he who gives

and

and who takes away life; that he is the Author of all the evil which man do, and of all the miſchief which happens to them. Wherefore they pray and Sacrifice to him for the rendring him merciful, and to ward from their heads, the miſchiefs with which they are threatned beſides theſe two beings they acknowledge a third, whom they call *Dian-manans*, that is to ſay the God of Riches. They think it is he who renders Men happy, and on whom depends their felicity. they have moreover a confuſed Idea atleaſt thoſe towards the Coaſts, of Angells, of *Adam*, *Eve*, *Noah*, and even of our Saviour which they received from the *Europeans*; but they do not operate any good effect, and and if they have feaſts and faſts, it is thro' a meer caprice which they hold from Father to Son.

It is perhaps from the ſame ſource that they have received Circumciſion, which they obſerve very fantaſtically at a certain ſeaſon of the year in the following manner One the day before the Ceremony, all the kindred aſſembled at the Childs fathers Houſe, and

fuddle themſelves with a ſort of Drink that is as ſweet as mead, When that they are ſomething heated, ſome ringle upon baſons; others skermiſh with their targets, and *azagays*, while that the Young Men and Maides dance to the ſounds of thoſe baſons which ſerves them inſtead of Muſick. When they are weary they fall to their mead again, and fuddle themſelves anew at a certain hour of the Night, the mother takes the child who is the occaſion of the feaſt, and goes to lye alone with it in a hut buiſt on purpoſe a Month before. At break of day, waſhes all her own body, and does the ſame to that of her ſon, whom ſhe decks up like a puppet, with pendants, Bracelets and a Neck-lace of a value conformable to her condition, after which ſhe goes to find out her husband & his gueſts, & the tinkling is renewed; but ſome time after all this noiſe gives way to ſilence, during which all thoſe who have been in the act of venery are obliged to retire, and likewiſe thoſe who are ſuſpected of having layn that night with their wives, for all is miſtery in this occaſion

caſion; and if the father of the Child had toucht his wife the night before, they would beſure to deferr the Ceremony; beſides this precaution, they have alſo that of ſending away from the place of the Ceremony thoſe who carry about them any thing of a red colour; becauſe, ſay they, that their preſence would hinder the ſtopping of the bloud of the wound. All being thus diſpoſed, the Prieſt approaches with meaſured ſteps, takes with reſpect the knife deſtined for that uſe, and tyes a Napkin on his left leg, the Father and Unckles of the Child do the ſame upon their Armes; and in that equipage they follow the Prieſt thro the door Scituated on the weſt, into the hut where the Mother is in bed with the Child. In fine, after the Circumciſion, the fore-skin is caſt upon the ground if the perſon Circumciſed be a ſlave; and if he is free, the fore-skin is put upon the yolke of an egg whereon the Father or the Unckle of the Child receive it from the hand of the Prieſts; often having put upon the wound a Mixture of the bloud of a Cock and of the Juice of

herbs the Child is brought back to his Fathers Houſe, with *Huzzahs* and acclamation, which laſt the reſt of the day.

One would ſay to ſee theſe Grimaces, that theſe inſularyes are very Religious, and very tender of their Children; however we may affirm that they are nothing leſs than that, for indeed they have neither ſincerity nor affection, which it is eaſy to prove. When that they have a Child born they give notice thereof to their Preiſts, who make thoſe Ignorant people beleive that they read in the ſtarrs all that happens upon Earth. The Prieſts pretends to conſult the Heavens upon what is to happen to the Child; and according to the humour he is in, he ſpeaks well or ill of his future inclinations; and if he ſays that he is born under an ill Conſtellation, that his manners will be corrupted, that he will be wicked, Cruel, and bloudy minded, from that moment the Child is carried out of the Houſe and caſt into a Buſh where it ſerves for food unto the Beaſts. If a Woman during her big-belly finds her

ſelf

ſelf more ill than uſually, they ſtick not to beleive that it is the Child who torments her, and that this is an ill Omen: whereupon they give the mother a Certain potion which kills the Child; or if they waite till it is born, it is no ſooner born that that it is caſt into a Ditch, or into Water. this inhumanity is ſo general that all Women both free and ſlaves, make no ſcruple of loſing their fruit upon any pretext what ſoever, Sometimes it is by reaſon that the mother being a ſlave takes it ill to ſee herſelf put away by her maſter who has deflowred her: ſometimes for that a white maid being got with Child by a blackamore, has ſome horrour of being the mother of a Child of a different Colour and ſometimes infine, for that a maid having got an itch to libertiniſme, and is not willing to marry, chooſes rather to kill her Children than take the trouble of breeding them up, but if the women are unnatural the Men do not fall ſhort of them in that ill Quantity; for if it happens that the Mother expires in the delivery, the Father cauſes the Child to

be put in the same Coffin, saying that it is better for it to be dead than to be brought up by strangers. Besides these unhappy pretences of getting rid of their Children, there are a hundred others caused by superstition: thus it is no wonder that this Island, all voluptuous as it is, is however so thinly populated. Those who inhabit towards the Coasts being become more humane by the Commerce of strangers, are something less easy to put to Death their Children. When that the Priest has told them his sentiment, and that he gives them no good hopes, there are those who will have them brought up privately by slaves who bring them up like beasts, to the end say they that they may overcome by that meanes their ill nature.

The Island is governed by several Kings who are almost always in Warr, their Armes are Bowes and Arrows, Javelins, and Targets; they do not want courage, but they Fight without Rules and Art. Their principall dexterity Consists in surprizing the Ennemy in an advantageous Place; and to keep him

him in play while that the others ſecure the Country, burn all they meet with. In the mean while the women divert themſelves, and ſeek out all means of diverſion, but they dare not be unfaithful to their Husbands: at leaſt thoſe who love them; beleiving that if they had any favour to their prejudice, they would not fail to be killed or dangerouſly wounded: whereas by making good Chear without having to do with Men, the Husband would become both ſtronger and more Couragious.

During our abode in the Iſland, King *Diembro* having marcht againſt his Enemies in the head of ſeven thouſand Men, we went upon a Mountain from whence we ſaw the field of Battle the two Armies being in ſight, they begun Confuſedly with Javelins; then endeavouring to join, the ſtrongeſt Flung his man upon the ground and killed him without remiſſion; the Fight was long and doubtful; but at length *Diembro* had the advantage tho he was much inferiour in Number, thoſe who remain Conquerours return to their homes ſinging, but the greateſt noiſe

comes from thoſe who have been made Nobles which is performed in this manner ſome days before that of the Battle there are detachments Drawn out on both ſides to skermiſh; thoſe who are the ſtrongeth cut, their Enemies heads off,& carry & lay them at the Kings feet who Careſſes them very highly and gives them the title of Noble men: If in the following Warrs thoſe Noblemen bring ſtill more heads,they are qualifi'd proportionably, inſomuch that the heads of their Enemies are as ſo many ſteps which raiſe them to the higheſt Offices and dignityes.

when they have a deſire to make Peace, the firſt meanes to attain it, is to make preſents on both ſides and to appoint the day for the treatry. The day being come both Armys ſet themſelves in Battle-array upon the banks of a River which parts them: They kill a Bull on each ſide, out of whoſe Liver Kingsſend one another a Portion,whereof they and their Generalls Eat in the preſence of their Deputies: at the ſame time they ſwear to execute punctually the Articles of Peace, which they had

newly

newly agreed to; which Commonly consist in never poisoning the waters more, nor the Cattle; and in not burning the Houses, and in abstaining from all pillage: Wishing that the liver they eat may serve them for poison if they speak against their thoughts.

Sect. III.

AFter five whole months stay at *Madagascar*, We departed from thence on the 16th of *March*; and on the 12th of *June* we arrived at *Sumatra*. We cast Anchor in the Port of *Sillebar*, where we took in Peper and some other refreshments. In Cruising along the Coasts we took two Joncks that we met with. All the People they had on Board leapt into the Sea; except a Woman, whom all the *Italians* violated in spight of our Officers after the most brutal manner imaginable; when their Rage was glutted they let her go, but she was no sooner on Land, than that her Husband stab'd her to Death.

On the 28th we made Sail towards *Indrapoura*, and in our way we took two Joncks more of *Arquin*, that were laded with Pepper, Sandalewood, Camphire and such like things. On the 29th we arriv'd at *Indrapoura*, where we bought what we wanted. We expected to have met with some more Joncks, but they were already departed.

From thence we made towards the *Sonde*, and a little after that we were in the *Streights*, fourteen *Holland* Ships came thundring upon us. They came from *Batavia*, with orders from the Company to bring us thither either by fair means or foul; immediatly they summond our Commanders, who very bravely made Answer that he was not a Man to yeild till after having bravely defended himself, and that perhaps how strong soever they might be, they would find it difficult to constrain him to it; The *Hollanders* not thinking to have met with so resolute a Man, sent to *Batavia* to know what they were to do; the Answer was, that they should press us, and that if they found themselves

ſelves too weak to perform their Commiſſions; they ſhould make uſe of the reinforcement that was coming to them, which was a great Man of War advantageouſly fitted out, whoſe help was in no wiſe neceſſary. The *Hollanders* having received this order, they bid us with an imperious tone, to bring to them our Flag and ſtrike Sail, or that they would ſinck us to the bottom; this means daunted our Commander who had had time to think of what he was to doe: he became penſive and neadſie, and perhaps he had reaſon. His Men had ſtill in mind the diſpute at *Madagaſcar*, he knew that they hated him, and that they only waited for an occaſion to be revenged for the affront he had put upon them. Theſe Conſiderations made him inclinable to yeild, but before he came to that Reſolution, he took Council of his Officers, who were unanimouſly of opinion, that he ſhould follow the law of the ſtrongeſt, ſince that their loſs was infallible if they perſiſted to make reſiſtance: this Reſolution was applauded by all the Ships Crew, whoſe diſtinion was ſo viſible,

ſible, that they could hardly have lived longer together: thus the *Hollanders* were received with open Arms: We were overjoyd at the changing of our Maſters, and never was any men better pleaſed with coming out of Priſon than our men were to go into it. If the paſſion of Separating had not been ſo great among them, it would have been eaſie for them for to have made their eſcape by night by the way of *Batavia*, for our ſhip was a ſwift Sailor, and thoſe of the *Hollanders* ſo heavy, that we were always 24 hours more advanced then they.

On the 15th of *July*, the Commander of the *Hollanders* called *Jacob vander Meule* came on Board us; and in the General of *Batavia*'s name took an Intory of all that he found there. After having written our Names, and the name of the place of our Birth, thoſe who they met with of their own Nation, were put apart in the *Corps de garde* of *Java*, the others remained in the Ship whoſe Coffers they pitched, took out all the money they found there, and made their eſcape, the *Italians*

ans to *Goa* and to *Bantam*, and the *Hamburghers* to their own Country, presently after this plunder our Commander was found dead, and we judged by the signs that we saw upon his Body that he was poysoned, probably by the *Italians*, for fear he should have defeated them at his return. As for our parts, we were kept Prisoners for fourteen or fifteen days, but having presented our requests to be set at liberty, we were accordingly set free, and by order of the General each Man having received the wages he pretended from the Republick of *Genoa*, it was left to his choice either to return into into his own Country or to enter into the service of the Company. Some of which number I was, accepted this last offer, the others were dispersed.

Shortly after my entring into the service of the *East-India* Company, I was sent by the General of *Batavia* to regulate some affairs at *Bantam*, where having dispatched my business, I took occasion to make all the inquiry I could into the State of that Island which take as followeth.

Java

Java Major is an Isle declining 7 degrees 40. Minutes towards the *Antartic* from the *Equinoctial*; and placed in 21. degree of longitude, a very great Noble Isle far from East to West, it stretches one hundred and fifty Leagues, or of Miles four hundred and fifty, and from North to South Ninty Leagues, or two hundred and seventy Miles English. The midland is for the most part Mountainous, and meanly peopled; but the maritine low, and very populous: the first is very Subject to Wind but healthy: the latter marish and insalubrious. It may be called a Compendium of the World; for it abounds in all things that be either useful or excellent. The Coast by reason of trade for peper has Townes well built, and most wealthy: upon the North side and to the North East, are *Bantam*, *Palamban*, *Jachatra*, now called *Batavia* by the Dutch but formerly *Sunda Calapa* by the inhabitants and not unlikely to be that City *Sunda* where the people used with a Dead Body to bury so many live fish as in his life time he had slain Enemies, *Sa-*

parra

parra, Tubur, Jortan, Grecy, Chiringin, Surebaya, &c.

Bantam is under the *Antartic* declination or latitude 6. degrees 20. minutes and of Westerly variation 3. degrees. It is the biggest City in the Island, being scituated at the foot of a Mountain, whence three Rivers rise, two whereof run by the walls, the other thro the City; but all too shallow for Navigation the Town is indifferent great but Rascally Houses; the walls which are Brick, and three foot thickness are not entirely lined with Earth, yet so flanked, that at every hundred pace lies a Canon, which would sufficiently secure the Curtains, were it in Condition for service, but their Artillery is not mounted, and they have no other Ammunition than a little Powder brought from *Malacca*, where the Portugeze have a Mill. The City Gates are so wretched that they might be beaten down with a club; but so vigillantly guarded, 'twould be hard to approach without notice; there are neither Bastions nor Towers, but in lieu thereof scaffolds of three stories which

yeild

yeild a ſtrong defence.

In the whole City there are but three principals ſtreats, which all abut upon the Caſtle called *Pacebam*. The one from the *Pacebam* to the Haven; another where the Kings ſlaves and Domeſticks, inhabit, leads to the Gate towards the feilds, and the third to the Gate, at the foot of the Mountain, the ſtreets are not pav'd but are as Commodious, by meanes of the ſand they are covered with. The Channells which in divers places Croſs the City are foul and ſtincking, by reaſon the ſtream of the River not being ſtrong enough to carry out the filth it brings, & what is thrown forth, the Water choaks and makes puddles that infect the whole City. No Perſon of Quality, but hath his private Chappel or Moſquite in his Houſe, but one is Common near the Palace on the Magazin and ſtable-ſide. The City is divided into ſeveral Poſts, each of which is aſſigned to ſome Perſon of Quality, who Commands in time of Warr and hath direction in Civil affairs, they have a drum as big as thoſe *German* Caſks, called

called Thunderbolts, used instead of Bells, which they beat with a wooden-bar as big as a Weavers beam, morning & evening, as also upon alarms likwise they have brass basons which they beat Musically and Chime upon, as we do our Bells.

At every Corner of the streets there stands a gaurd, and at Sun set they draw up to make fast all passage Boates, so as in the night there is no stirring in the street. As the Prison gate, near the Palace, stands a gaurd of fifty Men; nor is there a Person of Quality, who has not one of ten or twelve at his house. The town is ful of Coco-trees, nor is there a mansion without diverse belonging to it. The housing is poorly built of Straw Reeds upon piles made like those at *Achim*. They cover their houses with Coco-leaves, and the sides of their lodging Romes have only Curtains for freedome of the aire, which is exceeding necessary in this hott Climate. For preservation of their Wars they have store Houses of Stone, but they are covered with straw, so as to secure them from fire, which is but

too

too frequent amongst them; they lay great peices of Timber of the Roof, and cover it with Sand that the Fire may not find passage. The Romes in their Houses are only divided by partitions made of Canes called *Bamboos*, which they slit so thin that a Horse load serves for all the Romes in their Houses. At the Houses of Persons of Quality at the first Enterance, you come into a square court where the gaurd is, and where the Master of the House speaks with such as have business with him, under a little shed, covered with Canes or Coco-leaves, in one of the Corners of this Court Stands the mesquite, where at Noon they do their Devotions, and not far thence the Cestern where they wash themselves. Being entred the House, you find on both sides of a very narrow Gallery several little nicks, for slaves to rest in, who watch there for their Masters security; by reason they are all afraid of being surprized and killed by their Enemies in the night. All Forreiners, as the inhabitants of *Bengala*, *Gusurats*, *Malayans*, *Abyssins*, *Chiners*, *Portugalls*, and *Hollanders*, lay

out of Town. Here are three great Market Places where the Merchants meet dayly; the Grand *Bazaror* exchange, is towards the East part of the Town, and is the meeting place of forreign Merchants, as *Portugalls*, *Arabians*, *Turks*, *Chineses*, *Pagans*, *Malayans*, *Bengalans*, *Gusarats*, *Malabars*, and other *Indians*, who are there from the break of the day untill Nine of the Clock, and then break up; the second Market Place is before the great mesquite divided from it by a palisado. To this place Women resort with Sacks, and a Weight of three pounds, they call *Gantam*, who buys peper of the Country People, an eight or nine hundred *Caxas* the *Gantam*. But the *Chinases* who are very skillful in this Trade, foreſtal them sometimes, for they go to the Peasants and buy all they have by the lump before-hand. Betwixt the *Palisado* and the *Mosquite* stand Women that sell *Betele Araca*, *Bananas*, *Melons*, &c. and some there are set fine Cakes to be eaten hot.

A little higher on the Right hand are Armorers, who sell small peices of Can-

on

on, Piſtols, Sword-blades, Battleaxes, *&c.* Not far thence, there are others that ſell ſandall Wood, White and Yellow, and on the left hand are Confectioners that ſell Sugar, Hony, and all ſorts of ſweet meats wet or dry. Near to that is the Bean-market where are ſold all ſorts of Beanes, black white, red, yellow, green and gray, at the three hundred *Caxas* the *Gantam*. Next to this is the Onyon Market, where the Merchants that ſell Cloath by whole ſails come, and ſuch as deal in return of Money, and aſſurances of the return in veſſels. Hard by this is the Poultry where beſides tame foul they ſell alſo Kids, Geeſe, Pidgions, Parrats, *&c.* coming thence you meet with 3 ways, one going to the *Chineſes* ſhop, another to the herb and Pulſe Market; and the third to the Shambles. By the way to the *Chineſes* ſhops, on the right hand are ſome Jewellers, who for the greater part are *Choroastones*, that is *Perſians*, or *Arabians*, who ſell Rubies Hyacinths, Turqueſſes, granats, *&c.* and on the left hand is the place for the *Bengalians*, with their toys and ſmall

Wars.

Wares. On the back side of this street the *Chineses* sell their silck raw and Coloured, Damask, Velvet, Sattins, Brocadoes of Gold and Silver, Purcelane Cabinets, and works of Lacques *&c.* By the way to the Herb Market, on the right hand upon the Sand, are the *Bengalians* with their small Wares. On the left hand Merchants of linnencloath and at the lower end of this Market married Women have seamstresses shops; but men are forbidden to come there under pain of a forfeture. Then you come to the Hearb Market, where are a multitude of simples unknown to us. Turning thence you see the Fishmarket, then the shambles, with stalls full of Beef, Buffles and Venison: Then the spice-market, where Women sell peper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, *&c.* and all sorts of Gums and druggs, to *Europeans* unknown: and the Ricemarket, where likwise they sell Earthen ware and salt; whence they pass by the same way they came to the place where Merchants and Masters of ship meet about their affairs.

The sale of these Commodities lasts but

but till nine of the Clock, and then opens the Market before the *Pacebam*, or Palace-Royal, where are sold all sorts of victualls, as likewise some pepper, which they truck with the *Chineses*. About noon the Market in the *Chineses* Quarters begins, where nothing is sold but for the Table.

Next to *Bantam*, *Tuba*, or *Tubam*, is the Cheifest Town in *Java*, and in effect is stronger than all the rest, and although not so great as *Bantam* tis at least as handsome; and as well built. The Palace is exceeding spacious, and hath very fair apartments, where Elephants and other Beasts have their several Quarters, each Elephant hath his lodge built upon four pillars, with a Post in the middle to tye him to, the Rooms are filled with Chests, and hampers for the baggage, when the King goes his progress, Near to his Lodging is a place where his game-cocks are kept every one his pen apart, and every one his keeper; as likewise the Parrats, which are much before those brought into these parts, the greatest part of a Beautiful flame Colour, with a great

Golden

Golden spot on the back: The outside of their wings blew and red, and the inside a lovely Carnation, they are to endure the inconveniences of a long voyage, besides the *Indians* highly esteem them, for that they love their owners, and delight to be made much of by them. The King of *Tuban* delighted much in these Creatures, as likwise in Dogs, Horses, and white Ducks, by much largier than ours. We had four legitimate Wives, 6 sons, and two Daughters; besides Natural Children a great number by Concubines which he kept in several apartments, his bed was raised some distant from the ground, built like an alter of great stones, whereon lay a quil, and certain Pillowes of satin, filled with raw silk.

The Cheif Commerce they have at *Tuban* consists in peper, which they carry to the Isle of *Bady*, where they truck it for Cloath and Stuffes of Cotton, and silck which afterwards they bring to *Banda*, *Ternate*, and the *Philippins*, and other parts to truck for Cloves, Mace, and Nutmeggs. The

Inhabitants

Inhabitants for the greateſt part live only on Fiſh. They wear no other garments than a linnen Cloath about the loynes; only Perſons of Quality have ſometimes hangselines of Chamelet, which reach but to their knees. They are by this habit diſtinguiſhed from other Perſons, and by their trains of ſlaves, without whom they never come abroad. They delight much in Horſes, and to have their ſaddles exceeding Rich, which are made like our great ſaddles, only their trappings ſtudded with Gold and Silver, ſtriving to appear well mounted at aſſembles, and to ſhew the King their horſe-manſhip, and dexterity of their Horſes.

The Inhabitants that live in the Inner of the Iſle of *Java* are *Pagans*, and the greateſt part *Phythagoreans*, believing a tranſmigration of the Soul; for which reaſon they eat neither fiſh nor fleſh. towards the South part of the Iſle, there are, tho but few ſome *Mahometans* and obſerve the Turkiſh Religion in all things ſending for Prieſts to *Mecca*.

They obſerve two faſts. The greater

of

They observe two great Fasts: the greater of the two begins the fifth of August; and at the beginning of this Lent it is, the Slaves renew their Submission to their Master, with Ceremonies extraordinary: for, they take them by the Feet, and rub them upwards to the Knees; then closing their hands, they rub the Head, Face, and Neck, and then unclose them again.

Lent being ended, they celebrate their Easter, entertaining their Children and all their Domesticks with a Dinner. There is scarce a man in Bantam who hath not three or four Wives, and some hath ten or twelve, besides Concubines, who wait on their Wives, especially when they go abroad: they make no difference between Legitimate and natural Children: a Father hath not power to sell his Child though he had it by a Slave: Children go stark naked, only the Girls cover their Privities with a thin plate of Gold and Silver: they marry at the age of eight, nine, or ten Years, not only to prevent the Disorders which in this hot Climate were inevitable, but because the King is Heir to all who dying leave

their Children under Age, whom he makes his Slaves, as he doth the Widdow and Family of the deceased. The Dowry persons of Quality give with their Daughters consists in Slaves of both Sexes, and in a sum of *Coxas*, which is very considerable when it amounts to three hundred thousand, which is much about twenty two Crowns and a half *French* Money.

The Women appear with great Decency at the Marriage of their Relations though they use no great Ceremony. One may know the day by certain Poles which are stuck in the Houses of the Bride and Bridegroom, with Tassels of red and white Cotton.

Dinner ended, they bring a Horse to the Bridegroom, whereon he rides about the Town till Evening, expecting the Slaves he is to have in marriage, who came commonly loaden with Presents. None but the neareſt Kindred sup with them, and see the new marryed couple abed.

Women of Quality are kept in such Restraint, that their own Sons are not suffered to come into their Chambers, and

and when they go abroad, which is very seldom, all give place and respect to them, even the King himself would do it: nor dares any Man speak to a marryed Woman without the leave of her Husband. Women of Quality are known from others only by their Train; for all are dressed after the same Fashion, wearing a Petticoat of Cotton or Silk, which comes from the Breast to the mid-leg: Stockings they have none, and go all bare-headed, tying up their Hair together on the Crown of their head; but, when they come to Weddings or other publick Assemblies, they wear a Coronet of Gold, and have on their Fingers, and about their Arms, Coronets and Bracelets. They are so much addicted to Cleanliness, that there passes not a day but they bath themselves three or four times. They do not their natural Necessities, nor receive their Benevolences from their Husbands, but they go up to the neck in Water to cleanse themselves: they do no work at all, which needs be no wonder; for, the Husbands themselves having employed two or three hours about their Merchandize, all the

day after do nothing but chew *Betele* amongst their Wives, who are most solicitous, by all the little Kindnesses they can imagine to them, to court their Loves, washing and rubbing them till they are stirred up to Voluptuousness.

The Magistrate of the Town of *Bantam* sits in Judicature in the Court of *Pacebam*, from four or five in the evening untill it be night. The Plaintiff and Defendant appear both in person, and plead their own Cause. One only Punishment is used for Criminals; that is, they tie them to a Post, and stab them to death with a Ponyard. Strangers have this privilege, that giving satisfaction to the party complaining, they may redeem themselves from death, except they have murdered in cold bloud, or upon advantage.

The Kings Council meets upon Affairs of State under a broad spread Tree by Moon-light, where sometimes there comes near five hundred persons, who part not till the Moon goes down. When the Council is risen, they go to Bed, and there lie till Dinner. Afterwards the Counsellors of State give audience to all who

who have ought to propose to the Council. When the King comes there in person, he sits in the midst of them; or else with the four principal Ministers of State, and propounds the point wherein he requireth their advice, or causes the Governour of the Town to propound it. To a Council of War they call the three hundred Captains, Commanders of the Troops the Armies consist of, which are raised in the Town it self. They have a particular course for quenching Fire, which happens but too often among them; for the Women have this office imposed upon them, while the Men stand in arms to defend them in the mean time from pillage.

Persons of Quality, when they go to Court, or through the Town, they have carried before them a Lance, and a Sword sheathed in a black Velvet Scabbard, and by these Ensigns oblige all the Street to make way for them, and retiring back sit on their heels, till these Grandees are past. Their ordinary wear is of Stuff wrought with Silk, and they wear Turbants of a fine *Bengalian* Cloth. Some amongst them wear *Mandilions* of Velvet

black or crimson, and never forget the Dagger or Ponyard under their Girdle. They ever go with a numerous Train of Slaves, one amongst them carrying the *Bettel* Bottle, another the Chamber-pot, and a third the *Umbrello*. They all go barefooted, it being thought a disparagement among them to walk with Shooes through the Town. In their Houses many wear them; they are made at *Achim*, *Malacca*, and *China*, and the Isle of *Sumatra*, where are also made most part of the *Umbrello's* used in the *Indies*.

The *Bantamites* are haughty, self-conceited, perfidious, mischievous, and cruel; who never fail to make an end of such they get advantage of; and having once committed a Murder they kill all in their power; for knowing death to be their inevitable reward, they discharge their fury indifferently on all they encounter, without consideration of Sex or Age: so as sometimes they are constrained to kill them in the place, instead of taking them to be delivered up into the hands of Justice.

They generally wear long Hair, are of a Chesnut Complexion, having great

Jaw

Jaw Bones, flat Faces, great Eyebrows, little Eyes, thin Beard; and being of a middle ſtature, well ſet, and ſtrongly limb'd. They are naturally addicted to Theft, and ſo vindicative, that to be revenged of an Enemy they ſtick not to turn upon his Weapon, and chooſe an aſſured Death to take away anothers Life. Of which there was an example during the King of *Bantam*'s beſieging *Batavia* in the year 1659, a *Dutch* Souldier lying in Ambuſhcade in a Marſh, a *Bantamite* little dreaming that any body had been there, came to the ſame place to diſcover the Enemy, and was by the *Dutchman* thruſt with his Pike into his Body. Upon which the *Bantamite* finding himſelf wounded, did not ſtrive to pull the Pike out of his body, but thruſt himſelf further upon it, to the end he might come at his Enemy, whom he ſtabb'd to the heart as ſoon as he got within his reach.

This bloudy diſpoſition ſhews they have courage, and would make good Souldiers, were they but as dexterous at Fire Arms, as they are at their uſual weapons, which are the Pike, the Battel Axe, and the Broad Sword, but above all the

Dagger or Ponyard. Their Bucklers are of Wood or boyled Leather ſtretch'd upon a Hoop; and for their Body they have *Cuiraſſes*, the pieces being faſtened together with Nails of Iron. Souldiers in time of peace have no Pay, but in time of war they have Arms and Clothes, and Rice and Fiſh for Proviſion. They are all Slaves, and not onely ſuch as belong to the King, but likewiſe to other Lords, who are obliged to enroll them for their Princes ſervice. They are ſeldom or never idle, but imploy themſelves moſt commonly in making Sheaths for Ponyards of *Sandal* Wood made hollow, or poliſhing their Arms, which they generally poyſon, keeping them ſo well, that no Razor can be ſharper than their Swords. The *Bantamites*, as indeed all the reſt of the *Indians*, hold their Daggers ſo dear to them, that they will not ſpeak to any man without that by their ſide, not one Brother with another, and at night they lay it under their Bolſters. Some uſe Trunks, thorow which they blow little poyſoned Arrows, ſo bearded that pulling it out the Head remains in the Wound, which by theſe means becomes

comes incurable and mortal. Amongſt ſuch a multitude of Villains, there are notwithſtanding ſome honeſt people, but the number is very ſmall; for except ſome that inhabit near *Bantam* upon the Streight of *Sunda*, at the foot of the Mountain *Gonon Bezar*, who were tranſplanted thither from *Paſarvan*, all the reſt are depraved. The people not able to live under the tyranny of the King of *Paſarvan*, put themſelves on certain conditions under the protection of the King of *Bantam*, and have built the Town of *Sura*, which hath a peculiar King, but ſubordinate notwithſtanding to the King of *Bantam*, they living very peaceably, and perſevere in the exerciſe of the Pagan Religion.

The Soil is cultivated either by free people, who take it of their King or other Lords at a certain Rent, and are not bound to labour longer than their bargain, and may afterwards do what they pleaſe; or by Slaves, who cultivate their Pepper, Rice, and Coco's, breed Poultry and Cattel for their Maſters profit, and ſupply his Kitchen. Some Slaves take the Coco's at 1000 *Caxaes* the Tree.

Others work by the day, and get eight hundred *Caxaes* the day, which is to their Master's profit. Others are not maintain'd by their Masters, but serve them six days, and the six days following work for themselves, and so get their Livelihood. The Women Slaves keep Market, where they sell their Master's Pepper and other Commodities; or else employ themselves in scouring or making Cloath, that they may not live unprofitably. When they have a mind to be eased of them, they lead them from Port to Port, and sell them to him who will give most. The ordinary price for one of an able Body, is five *Pardoes*, that is about a Pistol a piece. The Children of a Slave belongs to the Master, who disposes of them as he thinks best; but he hath not power over the Life of his Slave, without the express Consent of the King or Governour.

The Pepper which the *Bantamites* sell to Strangers is usually mix'd with Ordure, black Sand, or Gravel, or they adulterate it some other way, either in quality or weight, as they do all their other Commodities. They keep a Trade with all the neigh-

neighbouring Islands, with notable advantage. At the Towns of *Macasser* and *Surubya* they fetch Rice, which there they buy for one *Sata de Caxa* the *Gantan*, and sell it for double the Price. At *Balambuam* they buy *Cocoes*, a thousand *Caxes* the hundred; and venting them by retail at *Bantam*, they sell eight *Cocoes* for two hundred *Caxa's*; there they likewise buy the Oyl of the same fruit. At *Joartam*, *Gerrici Pati*, and *Juama*, they fetch Salt at a hundred and fifty thousand *Caxa's* the eight hundred *Gantans*; and at *Bantam* three *Gantans* are worth a thousand *Caxa's*. They carry Salt to *Sumatra*, where they truck for Lacque, Pepper, Benjamin, Cotton, Tortoyse-shells and diverse other Commodities; from *Jacatra*, *Jappara*, *Cravaon*, *Timor*, and *Palimbaon*, they fetch Honey, Wax, Sugar, *&c.* Salt-fish from *Cravaon*, and *Bender-messing*; Iron from *Crimata* in the Isle of *Borneo*; Copper and Lead from *Pepa* and *Gusebun* upon the Coast of *Malacca*; from *Bali* and *Cambaya*, Cotton, and Cotton-Cloath, *&c.*

Rich Merchants make no Voyages themselves, but venture the greatest part

of

of their Money for more or less profit, as the Voyages are long and dangerous, and near upon the like Conditions we do here in *Europe*. Obligations, as all other Instruments, are written upon the Bark of a Tree, the Letters ingrav'd with a Bodkin, and make it up in a Roll, or fold it four-square betwixt two Boards, which they tye together with a Pack-thread very neatly: sometimes they use *China* Paper which is very fine and of all colours. As yet they know not the Art of Printing; but they paint their own Characters exactly well, which are rather Figures than Letters. The usual Language is peculiar to the Country, but the *Malayans* is more general; the *Mahometan* Religion hath likewise brought in the *Arabian* Language.

The *Persians*, by the *Bantamites* called *Coracons*, traffick here for precious Stones, and all sorts of Gums and Drugs, and are a People to be confided in because they are open-hearted and civil. The *Arabians* and the *Beguians* come thither for *China* Ware, and bring with them the Commodities of the neighbouring Islands. The *Malayans* and *Quilens* let

their

their Money out at Interest or upon Change. The *Gusiratians* are poor, and commonly Sea Men. All these Foreigners are attired all of one Fashion, in a Cotton Garment, and in a Turbant of the same Stuff. At their coming to *Bantam* they buy a Woman that is for all Uses, and at their Departure thence they sell her again; but, if they have Children by her they are tyed to provide for them.

The *Chineses* are they that bring the greatest Trade thither, the most industrious to get Wealth, and live the best. They are a self-ended People, that live by Usury, and have there the same repute as the *Jews* in *Europe*. They go into the Countrey with a Weight in hand to buy all the Pepper they can meet with, and having weighed one parcel, so as they may have a near guess at the rest, pay them present money, or according as they have occasion for it, and by this means engross so great a quantity, that they have sufficient to lade the *China* Fleet when it arrives, selling for fifty thousand *Caxes* the Sack, what cost them but twelve thousand. This Fleet arrives at *Bantam*, in the

Month

Month of *January*, to the number of eight or ten, and are Veſſels of forty five or fifty Tun.

By them likewiſe comes the money hither, which in the *Malayan* Language is called *Cus*, in the *Bantam* Tongue *Pitty*, and is current not only at *Bantam*, and all the Iſle of *Jaua*, but through all the Neighbouring Iſlands. 'Tis a little thin Plate made of Lead, and the ſcum of Braſs, ſo brittle, that letting fall a ſtring of *Caxaes*, you ſhall break at leaſt ten or twelve. They are made in the Town of *Chincoa* in *China*, and they are beholding to *Wantay* King of *China* for them, who lived about the year 1590. and finding that the *Caxes* made by his Predeceſſor *Huyen* King of *China*, went not off, by reaſon the *Chineſes* had ſo filled the adjacent Iſlands with them; He contrived this brittle money, which his Succeſſor *Humedon* put forth, as now it is corrupted. It hath a four-ſquare hole through it, at which they ſtring them on a ſtring of Straw; a ſtring of two hundred *Caxaes*, called *Sata*, is worth about three farthings ſterling, and five *Sata's* tied together make a *Sapocon*. The *Bantamites*, when this money,

money came first amongst them, were so cheated with the Novelty, that they would give six baggs of Pepper for ten *Sapocons*, thirteen whereof amount but to a Crown. But they have had leisure enough to see their Errour, for in a short time the Island was so filled with this stuff, that they were compelled absolutely to prohibit all Trading, which so disparaged this money, that at present two Sacks of Pepper will scarce come for one hundred thousand *Caxaes*.

Likewise from *China* they bring Purcelane, which they sell here at cheap rates; for at the first arrival of the *China* Fleet, six pieces of Purcelane may be bought for a thousand *Caxaes*. They bring their Countrey Silks, Sattins and Damasks, and take away Pepper and Lacque brought to *Bantam* from the City of *Tabenhaen*, *Ani* or *Indico*, brought thither from the Town of *Anier*, Sandal-wood, Nutmegs, Cloves, Tortoise-shells, whereof they make Chairs for the *Mandowins*, who prefer this stuff before Silver.

The *Portugals* that deal at *Bantam* live out of Town, in the same Quarter with the *Chinezes*. They drive here a great Trade

Trade in Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Sandal-wood, Cubebs, long Pepper, and other Drugs, that are sent them from *Malacca*; for the greater part of them are Factors, and Commissioners of the Governour of *Malacca*, and the Arch-bishop of *Goa*. At *Bantam* they have neither Priest nor Chappel, but at *Panarucan* they have both.

In the King of *Bantam*'s Dominions are all sorts of Beasts, both wild and tame: the Forests are full of Elephants and Rhinocerots, Leopards and Tygers, which are more cruel and furious than those of any other place, and do so much mischief, that People go not without danger to gather Frankincense, Mastick, Myrrhe, and Benjamin, which is there in its greatest Perfection, and whereof there were great quantity to be gotten, if the Forrests were not almost inaccessible, by reason of the Wild Beasts, as also, for Serpents, Lizards, and Salamanders, exceeding dangerous, and of so extraordinary a growth, that there are Serpents have swallowed Children and Sheep, eaten the *Tygers*, and Leopards, often come out of the Wood, and make great Spoil among the Cattel, which

which for this reason are reared with great difficulty. Their Swine have no Bristles, and are so fat their Bellies trail on the ground.

The Rivers breed Fish in abundance, and Oysters have there been seen that have weighed three hundred pound; a thing that would seem incredible if there were not two Oyster-Shells, which weigh four hundred sixty and seven Pounds, now to be seen in the Duke of *Holstein's* Cabinet at *Gottorp*, that were brought by a Sea-Captain from the *Indies*, the Captain affirming, that there was so much Meat in them, that it sufficed all that were in the Ship, being a hundred and twenty Persons.

'Tis very hard to hunt Deer, Goats, Boars, and other Game, fallow or black, which abound there, by reason the Woods are so thick that 'tis impossible to make any way through them; and the *Bantamites* are so unskilful at their Fire-Arms, that it hath been observed, that a *Bantamite* having shot a wild Buffler made a shift to kill the Beast; but, the Musquet recoyling he fell down, with

his

his Cheek all bruised, and the loss of two of his teeth; insomuch that these Creatures may be seen in whole Herds feeding up and down the fields. There are likewise abundance of Apes, Foins, Squirrels, wild Peacocks and Parrots, and infinite other Birds exceeding beautiful to the Eye.

In the Rivers there is abundance of Crocodiles, which seize not onely on Men bathing, but attempt the passing *Canoo's* as they pass along, snatching men out of them, and dragging them to the bottom. The *Chinezes* tame this Creature, and fatten it, to be afterwards eaten as a great dainty. Their Civet yields as much perfume as that of *Guiney*, but it is neither so white nor so good.

They have two sorts of Poultry, one like ours, the other betwixt ours and the *Indian* kind; and these last, which are in a manner Monsters, are so furious, they will fight till death decides the battel. Amongst the common sort there are some whose flesh is black, yet are they very good meat.

The

The *Rhinocerot*, by the *Indians* called *Abadu*, is not so ordinary in the Country of *Bantam*, as in *Bengala*, *Patane*, and other places, though there are some; and the *Bantamites* make so great account of this Beast, that there is nothing about him which they use not in Medicine, not onely the Flesh, the Bloud, the Horn, the Teeth, but even his very Dung; they hold there is no better Antidote against Poyson, and attribute the same qualities to this, that ancient Authors do to the Unicorn.

The Ants are exceeding troublesom in most of these places, but especially in the Country of *Bantam*. They are much bigger than in our parts, and so mischievous, that there is no Stuff but what they spoil, nor Victuals but what they consume if they can get to it; wherefore they ordinarily set the feet of Tables and Cupboards on dishes half filled with water, to hinder the Ants from creeping up; and twere impossible to preserve any Birds, did not they set them on Poles planted in a dish of water; for should they put them in a Cage, the Ants would

get

get up and kill them. There is besides another sort of Ants about the length of a mans finger, and red; but these are onely in the fields, where they live on the Barks of Trees and Herbs.

As concerning the Trees and Fruits in the Isle of *Java*, amongst others there is the *Areca*; the *Portugals* call the Tree that bears it *Arrequero*, the *Arabians*, *Fauffel*, and the *Malayans*, *Pinang*. It is a kind of *Coco*, but not so great, nor the leaves so big and broad: the Fruit is like a Date; Nature encloses it in a Husk, which opens not till it flower, and when it ripens the Shell falls off, the fruit remaining at the Branch. It hath scarce any Taste, but it moistens the mouth, dies the Lips red, and the Teeth black. The *Indians* lap it up in a *Bettele* Leaf, mix a little Chalk or Lime with it, and chew it rather out of Custom than for any Pleasure, though they hold that it strengthens the Stomach and Gums, and is a topical Medicine against the Scurvy; and in effect, there is scarce an *Indian* that is subject to this Disease or troubled with the Tooth-ach. This Drug will

make

make some People so drunk that all things to them seem to turn round; but that dizziness is presently over.

The *Mangus* grow on Trees not much unlike our Nut Trees, but they have not so many Leaves: They are of the bigness of a Peach, but longer and something bending like a Crescent of a light green, drawing a little towards the red. It has a great shell that encloses an Almond of greater length than breadth, and eaten raw very distastful, but roasted on the Coals not unpleasant; 'tis useful in Physick against the Worms, and the Diarrhæa. It ripens in *October*, *November*, and *December*, and being perfectly ripe, 'tis full as good as a Peach. They get them while they are green, and put them up in Salt, Vinegar, and Garlick, and then they call them *Mangus d'achar*, and they serve instead of Olives. There are likewise wild ones, which they call *Mangus bravas*, of a pale green too, but brighter than the other, and full of Juice, which is immediate Death without a present Antidote.

The

The *Ananas* is one of the loveliest, pleasantest, and wholsomest Fruits of the *Indies*: it grows on a Bush, and hath Leaves like *Sempervivum*; the Fruit at first is green, but being ripe, turn Orange or Aurora couloured, drawing a little to a red, sharp like a Pine-Apple; for which reason, the *Portugals* who met with this Fruit first in *Brasil*, called it *Pina*; but 'tis tender and easie to cut: they are yellow within, of a delicate Scent; they are eaten in Wine, but the Excess is dangerous for Fevers: the Juice is so sharp, that if one wipe not the knife they are cut with, next morning it will be found eaten. The Tree is so apt to grow, that a Sprig will take Root in the Earth though it have not past two or three Leafs, be half withered, and have been cut fifteen days before. The *Canarins* call this Fruit *Ananasa*; the *Brasilians Nava*, and in *Hispaniola*, and the other Western Islands, they call it *Jajana*; 'tis as big as the larger sort of Lemmons, or the middle Melons, excellent both in Scent and Taste. At a distance they look

like

like Artichoaks, only they are not so Picked as the Leafs of that Plant: the Stalk is like that of a Thistle, and every Stalk bears but one, and that at the top of it; for, though many times it puts forth at the side other Stems, yet the Fruit that comes of them is very small, and seldom comes to Maturity. They have of them in *March*, and then they are very pleasant, for the Juice hath the Taste of sweet or new Wine, and is exceeding easie of digestion, but it heats and after brings a Fever.

In the Territories of *Bantam* there is another Fruit called *Lamnea*; 'tis as big as a Citron, the Colour green, something drawing to a red; full of Juyce that is tart and toothsome, and within hath divers black Kernels: the Leafs are like those of Lemmon Trees, but not so long: they put them up in Salt or Sugar, or use them as *Tamarinds* against burning Fevers, Inflamations of the Breast, against pains in the Stomach and Fluxes.

Tamarinds grow on great Trees full of Branches, whereof the Leaves are not bigger nor unlike to the leaves of *Pimpernel*, only something longer. The flow-

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er at first is like the Peach's, but at last turns white, and puts forth its Fruit at the end of certain strings; assoon as the Sun is set, the Leaves close up the Fruit, to preserve it from the Dew, and open assoon as that Planet appears again. The Fruit at first is green, but ripening, it becomes of a dark gray, drawing towards red, inclosed in husks, brown or tawny, of taste a little bitter, like our Prunelloes. Every husk contains three or four little Beans in a certain skin, which is that the *Portugals* call *Tamarincho*. The Fruit is viscous, and sticks to the Fingers, but of so good a taste, that the *Indians* use it almost in all Sawces, as we do Verjuyce; but 'twould turn a man's Stomach to see them cook meat with this Drug: for squeezing it between their hands, the juyce that runs through their fingers looks more like a Medicine than a Sawce. These Trees bear twice in the Year, and grow every where without being planted, or otherwise looked after. Physicians use this Drug against burning Fevers, heat of the Liver, and Diseases in the Gall, and infused a night in cold Water, it purges gently. The *Tamarinds* brought to our Parts are either salted or preserved in Sugar. The Inhabitants of the Isle of *Madagascar*, where there grows plenty of it, call it *Quille*, and the *Bantamites Sunda assa*. The *Portugals* give it the name of *Tamarinches*, for the resemblance the Fruit holds with the Date of *Arabia*, called *Tamar*, as if they would say, Dates of *India*, the *Malabars* call it *Pali*, and the rest of the *Indians Ampuli*; the Tree is as big as a Wall-nut-tree, full of Leaves, bearing its Fruit at the Branches, like the sheath of a Knife, but not so strait, rather bent like a Bow. The *Indians* when they would transport their *Tamarinds*, take them out of the husks, and make them up in Balls as big as a man's fist, unhandsom to look on, and worse to handle.

It

It is common in this Countrey to plant Pepper near a sort of Canes, by the *Bantamites* called *Mambu*, in which the *Tabaxir* is found. 'Tis true, in the Isle of *Java* there was never any of them found; but again, 'tis certain that on the Coast of *Malabar*, *Coromandel*, *Bisnagar*, and near to *Malacca*, this sort of Cane produces a Drug called *Sacar Mambus*, that is Sugar of *Mambus*. The *Arabians*, the *Persians*, and the *Moors* call it *Tabaxir*, which in their Language signifies, a white frozen Liquor. These Canes are as big as the Body of a Poplar, having strait Branches, and Leaves something longer than the Olive-tree. They are divided into divers knots, wherein there is certain white Matter like Starch, for which the *Persians* and *Arabians* give the weight in Silver, for the Use they make of it in Physick, against burning Fevers, and bloody Fluxes, but especially upon the first approaches of any Disease.

These Canes are so big, that the *Indians* cleave them to make Boats, leaving Knots at each end, whereon they sit to guide it, one before, another behind,

and use this sort of Boat the rather, for that they are perſuaded, *Crocodiles* bear a reſpect to the *Mambu*, and never hurt the Boats made of this Cane.

In the Iſle of *Java* there is another Fruit, called amongſt the *Malagars Duriaon*, not to be ſeen any where but in this place, and the *Malaccaos*. The Tree that bears them, by the *Malagari* called *Batan*, is as big as our Apple-tree, the Bark thick, plentiful of Boughs, and wealthy in Fruit: the Bloſſom which they call *Buaa*, is white, inclining to yellow, and the Leaves half a Foot in length, and two or three fingers broad, on the out-ſide of a pale Green, drawing towards a Gray, but on the in-ſide the Green is very delicate and lively; the Fruit is as big as a Melon, covered with a thick rough rind, green, and hath ribs, as the Melons. Within 'tis divided into four quarters, which are again divided into two or three little Cells, that contain the Fruit, which is as big and white as a Pullets Egg, and of taſte ſo delicious, that the *Bianco-Mangiares*, which the *Portugals* compound of Rice, brawns of Capons, Cream, Sugar, and Roſe-water, is not more dainty; Each Fruit

Fruit hath a ſtone as big and rough as that of the Peach; it will not keep; for when the White begins to turn, it muſt be thrown away, and muſt be eaten as ſoon as the Husk begins to open. Such as are not uſed to this Fruit, will not like it at firſt, for that it hath the ſmell of a roſted Onyon, but the Taſte is ſo pleaſing, that it may be reckoned amongſt the prime, and moſt excellent Fruits of the *Indies*. One thing it is very remarkable for, that there is ſo great an Antipathy between it and the *Bettele*, that the leaſt number of *Bettele* leaves laid near a Room full of *Duriaons*, they corrupt and rot immediately. Accordingly, when a man hath eaten too much of this Fruit, let him but lay two or three *Bettele* Leaves upon his Breaſt, and he ſhall be eaſed; and the eating but one of theſe Leaves after the *Duriaons*, cauſeth ſpeedy Digeſtion; ſo as thus one may eat as much as he will, without the leaſt inconvenience.

The *Lantor*-tree, which is another ſort of *Cacoa*-tree, as we ſaid before, is frequent in the Iſle of *Java*; the Leaves are five or ſix foot long, and ſo ſmooth that the *Bantamites* write upon it with

a Bodkin, and uſe it inſtead of Paper.

Of all the *Indies* no part bears *Cubebs* but the Countrey belonging to the King of *Bantam*; the *Bantamites* call it *Cucombi* and *Cumac*; the other *Indians* call it *Cuba Chini*, becauſe the *Chineſes* firſt fetch'd it thence, to furniſh other Parts, before the *Portugals* or *Hollanders* had any Commerce there. This fruit grows upon another Tree like Pepper, and in Bunches like Grapes. The *Bantamites* knowing it no where but with them, eſteem it ſo, as they will not ſuffer a Plant to go from among them, and ſell it not unboyl'd, for fear it ſhould be planted elſewhere, tho' there is ſuch plenty of it that at *Bantam* a Weight of fifty ſix pounds is worth but ſix, or at moſt, ſeven thouſand *Caxaes*. The Uſe of it is, to fortifie the Stomach, and cleanſe the Breaſt, but the *Mahometans* take it with a little *Arek*, and are of opinion it reſtores languiſhing and ſpent Nature.

The *Manghoſtan* is a fruit growing by the High-wayes of *Bantam*, upon buſhes, like our Sloes, and much of the ſame taſte.

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The herb the *Bantamites* call *Talaſſa*, and which the *Malagars Lalade*, bears neither fruit nor flower, but 'tis uſed in Sawces, and ſome eat it green, and aſſign it the ſame virtues as they do the Cubebs.

In *Java* they have another Fruit, which grows likewiſe in other places call'd *Jaca*, in form and bigneſs like a *Citrul*, with a thick and rough rind; Within 'tis full of certain Nuts, the kernels whereof being roaſted on Coals, are good to eat, and ſtay the flux of the Belly. The Tree is very great, but the Boughs not being ſtrong enough to bear the Fruit, it hangs all along the Body of it, up from the very ground: Being full ripe, the rind grows hard and black, and emits a very ſweet ſcent; the fruit it ſelf changes taſte, yielding one while that of the Melon, another that of the Peach, ſometimes that of Honey, ſometimes that of a ſweet Lemon; but is ſo hard of digeſtion, that 'tis never eaten, but vomited up again. The Nut of it is as big as a Date, and cauſes windineſs in thoſe that eat it green, but roaſted after the manner we told you, they are very pleaſant, and good for ſuch as have a kindneſs for Women.

In the ſame Iſland, towards the Streight of *Sundy*, grows alſo abundance of wild Cinnamon, which the *Portugals* call *Canela de Mato*, and *Malayans Cajumanis*. It is not near ſo good as the fine Cinnamon, whence it comes that there is but very little of it bought, it being hardly worth the Tranſportation.

The *Carcapuli* is a Fruit about the bigneſs of a Cherry, and much of the ſame taſte, and the Trees which bear it are like our Cherry-trees. Of theſe there are ſeveral kinds, whereof ſome are white, ſome of a dark red, and ſome of a lively Carnation colour.

The *Coſtus Indicus*, by the *Malayans* called *Pucho*, by the *Arabians*, *Coſt*, or *Caſt*, is the wood of a tree that reſembles the Elder-tree, as well in height, as in Flower and Scent: the *Turks*, *Perſians* and *Arabians*, make an extraordinary traffick of it, as they likewiſe do of *Calamus Aromaticus*, which alſo grows on the Coaſt of the Streight of *Sundy*. That yellow and Spungy Matter which Women uſe againſt pains in the *Matrix*, is properly in the Stalk of it. The *Bantamites* give

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it to their Horſes, compounding it with Garlick, Cummin-ſeed, Salt, Sugar, and Butter, making it into a Paſte, which they call *Arata*; and they hold it very ſovereign for their Beaſts, to whom notwithſtanding they never give it, till the extremity of the Heats be over.

The *Zerumbal*, which the *Bantamites* and *Malayans* call *Canior* likewiſe, grows in theſe parts, and is like to Ginger, onely the Leaves ſomething more long and broad. They uſe to dry it, or preſerve it in Sugar, as they do Ginger, but eſteem it above Ginger.

There are two kinds of *Galanga*, by the *Arabians* called *Calvegian*. The leſſer comes from *China*, and is much better than that which is brought out of the Iſle of *Javan*, where they call it *Lanquas*. This Herb is neither ſowed nor ſet, but grows naturally, and is about two foot high above the ground. The Flower is white, and the Leaves pointed, and as hard as the point of a Knife. The *Bantamites* uſe it for a Sallad, as alſo in Phyſick, as they do the Root, which is thick and long, and full of knots like a Cane, as biting in taſte as Ginger, and of a very ſweet ſcent.

Ben-

Benjamine is a Gum diſtilling from Trees, not unlike Limon Trees. While they are young the *Benjamine* is black, which is the beſt. But as they grow old the *Benjamine* grows white, and loſes ſtrength; ſo as to put it off they mingle it with black. The *Moors* call it *Louan Javii*, that is, *The Incenſe of Java*.

In the Foreſt of *Java* there grow trees of red *Sandale*, but the white and yellow *Sandale*, which is without compariſon the better, comes from the Iſles of *Timor* and *Solor*. This Tree is of the bigneſs of a Walnut Tree, and bears a fruit not unlike our Cherries, but is black and inſipid. The *Indians* beat white and yellow *Sandale*, and make a Concoction wherewith they rub their Bodies, not onely for the ſcent, but for that they believe 'tis reſtorative. They value not red *Sandale*, but ſell it at cheap rates to other Parts.

They have likewiſe abundance of Ginger, by the *Malayans* called *Aliaa*, and by the *Bantamites Gauti*; but they either eat it green in Sauces, or preſerve it, for they never dry it.

Ana-

Anacardium by the *Portugals* called *Fava de Malacca*, by reason of its likeness to a Bean, is very common here; and the *Bantamists* take it in milk against the *Asthma*, and against the Worms. Some pickle them as they do Olives, and they are altogether as pleasant as the Olives.

That Wood the *Portugals* call *Pala de Cuebra*, grows there in great abundance. It is white inclining to yellow, hard and bitter. The *Indians* bruise it, and take it in Wine or Water against burning Fevers and the stinging of Serpents: 'tis said, that for this cure they are beholding to a Creature in size and shape like our Ferrets, by them called *Quil* or *Quirpela*, which they breed for recreation, and to catch Rats and Mice. This little beast being a Mortal Enemy to Serpents, never meets with any of them but it sets upon them, and being bitten runs immediately to this Root, which is his present Cure.

Palo d'Aguila, by Druggists called *lignum aloes*, by the *Portugals Palo d'aguila* and by the *Indians Calamba*, grows in

in *Java*, but not in such quantity as in *Malacca*, *Sumatra*, *Cambaya*, and other places. The tree is like the Olive-tree, only a little bigger. The Wood while green hath no scent, but as it dries its Odor increases. The weightiest and the browneſt is the best; the perfection is known by the Oyl that issues out of it when it is held to the fire. They make Bands of it, and the *Indians* use it to embellish their Cabinets; but the chiefest use is for Physick, for this Wood beaten to powder, and taken in Broth or Wine, fortifies the Stomach, stays Vomiting, and cures the Pluriſie and Bloudy Flux. That the *Portugals* call *Aquila brava*, or wild *Calamba*, is not so good as the others, and the *Indians* chiefly use it at the Funerals of their *Bramans*, making the fire of it that burns the Corps.

At *Bantam* they sell likewise store of *Lacque*, whereof they make *Spanish* Wax, and the Varnish they lay over so many excellent Works in *China*, *Japan*, and other places: the Territories of *Bantam* produce it, but the best comes from *Pegu*, where 'tis called *Tieck*, and where great and winged Ants get up the Trees, and suck

ſuck the Gum, which afterwards they lay upon the Boughs as Bees do Honey and Wax. When the Boughs are full, the Owners cut them, ſetting them to dry in the Sun till the *Lacque* falls from the Boughs, then they beat it to powder, and give it what colour and form they pleaſe.

The other Drugs gotten in the King of *Bantams* Dominions are *Pody*, a mealy kind of ſubſtance, which they uſe againſt Rhume and Wind. *Carumba* or *Flors*, a Root whereof they make Sawces, and wherewith they die their Cotton Cloths. *Conjuapi* is a Wood wherewith they rub their Bodies. *Samperentam* is a Root found near *Sundy*, ſtronger than Ginger and very bitter. *Pontiou* they hold good againſt Fevers, but 'tis exceeding dear. *Gatogamber* is a fruit like an Olive, good againſt the Toothach. *Ganti*, a root ſo like Ginger, that the *Bantamites* have given it the ſame name, but 'tis dearer; and with it they rub their Bodies. *Saſum* is Muſtard-ſeed. *Doringi* is a Drug they give Children as ſoon as they come into the world. *Galam*, a root growing

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in the water, and is very refreſhing. *Madian*, *Maya*, and *Coraſſini*, are intoxicating Drugs they mix in their Drinks. *Rhodium* is the aſhes of a Tree growing near *Sundy*, wherewith they rub their Bodies, as they do with *Sary*, which is a flower. The *Turgary*, *Sarahan*, and *Sedowaya* are roots for the ſame uſe. *Sambaya* is the fruit the *Chineſes* call *Guiduar*, as big as an Acorn, of high price by reaſon 'tis not ordinary, and is a ſovereign remedy againſt poyſon, and the biting of venemous beaſts. *Jalave* is like *Sambaya*, and of the ſame uſe in Medicine. *Paravas* is a very cooling Herb, but very ſcarce and very dear. *Tomonpate* is a Root like *Galican*, uſed againſt Inflammations of the Spleen. The *Conduri* which the *Bantamites* call *Saga*, are red Berries ſpotted with black, wherewith they weigh Gold and Silver, but are not to be eaten they are ſo bitter, and as ſome ſay poyſonous. There is likewiſe *Azebar*, the *Sycomore*, the *Nux Indica*, and divers other Trees, Plants, and Drugs, to *Europeans* ſome unknown; but 'twould require a peculiar Treatiſe to name them all, and would fill a large

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Volum to describe their good and bad qualities.

Amongst the Creatures which we said the Land of *Bantam* abounds with, we mentioned Apes; and this is observable, that where there are a great number of those Animals, there are very few Crows; for as soon as they have built their Nests, and laid their Eggs, the Apes get upon the Trees, and throw their Eggs to the ground. As I was one day travelling along the Road in a Coach, attended with a great many men, we saw a vast number of Monkeys Males and Females, and many of the Females holding young ones in their arms; having a desire to shoot at one, I took a Harquebus and kill'd a Female Monkey, who lay stretched out upon the Boughs, letting her little one fall to the ground. But immediately all the Monkeys that were upon the Trees, to the number of sixty, came down in a great fury to have leap'd into our Coach, where they would soon have strangled us, had we not prevented them by closing the Shutters; and had we not had a great number of Men, who with much

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ado kept them off; yet they purſued our Coach above a League, and were ſtout luſty Monkeys. In ſeveral parts of this Country there are particular Hoſpitals for theſe Animals. On the ways there are commonly Copſes of *Bamboos* that grow very high; ſome of theſe Copſes are ſo thick, that it is impoſſible for a man to get into them; but they are peſtered with prodigious numbers of Apes. Thoſe that breed in the Copſes upon one ſide of the way, are enemies to them that are bred on the other ſide; ſo that they dare not croſs from one ſide to the other, but they are in danger of being immediately ſtrangled. Here the Travellers have good ſport by ſetting the Apes together by the ears, which is done after this manner; In ſeveral parts of the road there is Rice to be ſold, and they that would ſee the ſport, cauſe five or ſix Baskets of Rice to be ſet in the Road, ſome forty or fifty paces the one from the other, and cloſe by every Basket they lay five or ſix Battoons about two foot long, and two inches about; then they retire and hide themſelves: preſently they ſhall ſee the Apes on both ſides of the

the way descend from the tops of the *Bamboos*, and advance towards the Baskets which are full of Rice; they are about half an hour shewing their teeth at one another, before they come near the Baskets; sometimes they advance, then retreat again, being loath to encounter. At length the Female Baboons, who are more courageous than the Males, especially they that have young ones, which they carry in their arms as Women do their Children, venture to approach the Baskets; and as they are about to put in their hands to eat, the Males on the other side advance to hinder them. Immediately the other Party comes forward, and thus the feud being kindled on both sides, they take up the Battoons that lie by the Baskets, and thrash one another in good earnest. The weakest are constrained to fly into the Woods, with their Pates broken and their Limbs maimed, while the Masters of the field glut themselves with Rice; though it may be when their Bellies are full, they will suffer some of the Female Party to come along with them.

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As for the Elephants, I happened to ſee two that were lately taken. Each of the two wild Elephants was placed between the two tame ones. Round about the wild Elephants ſtood ſix men, with every one a Half Pike in their hands, and a lighted Torch faſtened at the end of the Pike; who talk'd to the Beaſts giving them meat, and crying out in their Language, *Take it, eat it.* The food which they gave them was a little Bottle of Hay, ſome pieces of brown Sucre, and Rice boiled in water, with ſome few Corns of Pepper. If the wild Elephants refuſed to do as they were bidden, the men made ſigns to the tame Elephants to beat them, which they did, banging the refractory Elephants upon the Head and Forehead with their Trunks; and if he offered to make any reſiſtance, the other Elephant thwack'd him on the other ſide; ſo that the poor Elephant, not knowing what to do, was conſtrained to learn obedience.

Being thus fallen into the ſtory of Elephants, I will add ſome other Obſervations, which I have made upon the nature of thoſe Animals. Though the Elephant

phant never meddles with the Female after he is once taken, yet he is ſometimes ſeized with a kind of luſtful rage. One day that the King was a hunting upon one of his Elephants, with one of his Sons that ſate by him to fan him, the Elephant became ſo furious by reaſon of his luſt, that the Governour, who was by no means able to maſter him, declared to the King, that to allay the fury of the Elephant, who would doubtleſs bruiſe him to pieces among the Trees, there was no way but for one of the three to forfeit his life, and that he would willingly ſacrifice his for the ſafety of the King, and the Prince his Son; onely he deſir'd His Majeſty to take care of the three ſmall Children which he muſt leave behind him. Having ſo ſaid, he threw himſelf under the Elephants feet, who had no ſooner taken him in his Trunk, and ſqueez'd him to pieces with his feet, but he grew quiet and peaceable as before. The King as an acknowledgment of ſo ſignal a deliverance, gave to the Poor two hundred thouſand *Roopies*, and highly advanc'd every one of the Sons of him that had

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ſo generouſly laid down his life for the ſafety of his Sovereign.

I obſerved alſo, that though the Elephants skin be very hard whileſt he is alive, yet when he is dead the skin is juſt like melted Glew.

There are ſeveral Parks that are empalled with nothing but Elephants teeth, the leaſt of which Parks is above a League about. In ſome places they hunt the Elephants and eat the fleſh; but they are obliged to give the Tuſhes of every one they kill to the Lord of the place. When they intend to take their Elephants, they make a long Lane clos'd in on both ſides, ſo that the Elephants can neither run to the right nor the left. This Lane is broad at the firſt, but grows narrower and narrower, till there is no more room left at the further end, than for the Female Elephant to lie down, which muſt be one that is covetous of the Male at the ſame time. Though ſhe be tame, yet ſhe is bound with good Ropes and Cords, and by her Cryes will call the Male Elephant, who preſently runs through the Lane towards her. Now when the Elephant

phant comes where the Lane grows narrow, they that lie hid for that purpose, immediately barricado up the Lane behind; and when he comes near the Female, then is another barricado set up, that stops him from going any further. When he is thus between the barricado's, they so entangle his Legs and Trunk with Ropes and Cords, that he is soon taken, having no way to help himself. The same way they use for the most part in the Kingdoms of *Siam* and *Pegu*, onely that the Natives there mount the Female Elephant, and go to find out the Male in the Forests; and when they have met with his haunt, they tie the Female to the most convenient place they can find, and then they fix their Snares for the Elephant, who in a short time hastens towards the Female hot for generation, whete her Cryes call him.

This is observable of the Female Elephant, that when she begins to be hot, she gathers together a great heap of Herbs and Weeds, and makes her self a kind of Bed some four or five foot high from the ground, where contrary to the custom of all other Creatures she lies upon

on her back in expectation of the Male, whom she calls to her by a peculiar Cry.

This is also particular to the Elephants in the Isle of *Ceylon*, that onely the first Elephant which the Female produces has onely Tushes. And it is also observable, that the Ivory which comes from *Achem*, when it is wrought has this peculiar quality with it, that it never grows yellow, like that which comes out of the Continent, and from the *East Indies*, which makes it more esteemed and dearer than any other.

When the Merchants bring Elephants to any place to sell, 'tis a pleasant sight to see them go along; for in regard there are generally old and young together, when the old ones are gone by, the Children will be running after the little ones to play with them, and give them something or other to eat. While the young Elephants (which are very wanton) are busily taking what is offered them, the Children leap upon their backs; but then the young Elephants, that lately stopt for the lucre of Victuals, perceiving their Dams a great way before

fore them, double their pace, and playing with their Trunks, throw the Children off their backs to the ground, and that without doing them any harm.

Notwithstanding all the Inquiry I have made, I could never find exactly how long the Elephant will live; nor can all the Governours and Keepers of those Creatures tell you more, than that such an Elephant has been the possession of their Father, their Grandfather, and Great Grandfather: and by that computation I have found, that they have liv'd some of them six score or an hundred and thirty years.

The *Javians* making their benefit of the *Portugals* Ingratitude to the *Indian* Princes, who entertained them, do constantly oppose the establishment of any strangers in the Isle. But the profit the Kings of *Bantam* and *Jacatra* receive by vending their Spices to the *English* and *Dutch*, was so considerable, that at last they consented, that the people of those two Nations should build a House for such Factors, as they should have occasion to leave there, and for stowing up the Commodities they traffiqu'd in.

The

The *Dutch* by Treaty with thoſe Kings, regulated the Cuſtoms of Importation and Exportation; but thoſe Articles were ſo ill kept by the *Indian* Kings, who raiſed their Rates according as they diſcovered the ſtrangers neceſſity of Commerce; ſo that the *Dutch* to avoid this Injuſtice, and ſecure themſelves from the violence of the *Barbarians*, by degrees ſecretly fortified their Quarters at *Jacatra*, and in a ſhort time made it defenſible. The *Indians* perceived it not, till 'twas paſt their hopes of forcing it; ſo as in this deſpair of driving out the *Dutch*, they made uſe of the bad Correſpondence between the *Engliſh* and them, which chiefly appeared in a Sea-fight they had near *Bantam* and *Jacatra*, *June* 2. 1619. the *Hollands* Fleet being put to flight by the *Engliſh*. The *Dutch* being forced to retreat, the King of *Jacatra* with the *Engliſh* Forces beſieged the *Dutch* Fort, now called *Batavia*, which Siege laſted ſix moneths, till the *Holland* Admiral having reinforced his Fleet with the Ships that lay in the *Molucques*, conſtrained the *Engliſh* to raiſe the Siege, to embarque their Guns, and

and quit the Streight of *Sundy*, to get into the main Sea. The King of *Jacatra* would have cast the blame of all these disturbances upon the *English*, but the *Dutch* General would not be satisfied with such excuses, but landing his Forces, to the number of eleven hundred men, he assaulted the Town of *Jacatra*, which he took by force, and having put all to the Sword, fir'd it. That done, the *Dutch* completed the Fortification of their Quarters, and brought it to a regular form, with four Bastions of Free-stone, well trench'd and pallizado'd, with Half Moons, Redoubts, and other necessary works. The King of *Matram*, who is as it were Emperour of *Java*, in the year 1628 besieged this Fort, and lying under the Canon storm'd it several times; but in the end was forc'd to raise the Siege, as he in like manner was the year following; and since that time the *Dutch* have establisht their Commerce joyntly with the *Chineses*, *Siameses*, *Succadans*, and other Neighbours, taking Ten in the Hundred Custom upon all Commodities, whether imported or exported thence.

The

The City of *Batavia* is twelve Leagues from *Bantam* Eaſtward in a Bay, which being ſheltered with ſome ſmall Iſlands on the Sea-ſide, is one of the beſt Roads in all the *Indies*. Strangers that inhabit there pay a certain Tax by the moneth, according to the profits they make, which is great; for a Porter, who will with eaſe get two Royals a day, pays but one and an half in a moneth; a Fruiterer four Royals, a Fiſherman three Royals, Diſtillers of *Arach* eight Royals; Mechanicks, as Shoomakers, Taylors, &c. ſo as at preſent 'tis the moſt important place and firm eſtabliſhment the *Dutch* have throughout the *Indies*.

Shortly after my return from *Bantam* to *Batavia*, I was drawn out amongſt others to be ſent to *Siam*, where we arrived ſafely. That Kingdom extends not onely in the *Peninſula*, beyond the *Ganges* as far as *Cape ſin Capare*, but it likewiſe comprehends the Kingdom of *Martaban*, which is upon the Gulph of *Pegu*, and that of *Cambaia* upon the Gulph of *Siam*; it is ſituated in the moſt Eaſtern part of all the *Indies*, and contains about 360 Leagues from the South

to

to the North, and about 200 in its greatest extent from East to West above the *Peninsula*.

It may be divided into four or five principal parts; that which is above the *Peninsula*, in the middle of the others, is the particular Kingdom of *Siam*. On its West is that of *Martaban*, on the East *Cambaya*, and *Maluca* on the South. This Island formerly contained several Kingdoms, that are at present reduced into Provinces, whose Princes are Subjects and Tributaries of the King of *Siam*.

This Country is pleasant and fruitful, being watered with several great Rivers, the principal of which is called *Menan*, which after having bathed *Prom*, *Travai*, and *Brema*, Cities of *Ava* and of *Pegu*, enters into that of *Siam*, passing thorow *India* the Capital thereof. This River is so deep, that it can carry Ships of four hundred tun, and which take twelve or thirteen foot water, and it might carry those that draw as much more, were it not that at the mouth of it there is a Rock which fills the bottom near which you are to pass, which hinders greater

Vessels from coming in. Its breadth near the City, and for two Leagues beyond it, is two Bow-shoot, which renders the unlading of Commodities so much the more easie. Every where else its Banks are a good Musquet shot distance one from another. From the City to thirty Leagues beyond it, there is a great number of others, all beset with Gardens, Burroughs, Villages, Monasteries, and other very fine buildings, the sight of which is infinitely charming. And what exalts their beauty, is that instead of Mountains, we see nothing in all that Country which is plain and even, but Towers and Pyramids, which have something very singular both for art and matter.

Eight Leagues from the City stands another called *Bancock*, where all manner of Ships of what Nation soever they be are obliged to stop, to declare from whence they come, whither they go, what is their Cargo, and how many men they have on board; after which they pay the Customs, for which the Toll-man gives an Acquittance, which they are obliged to shew to another little City, called

called *Canon Bantenan*, which is but a League from *India*; and in case it be without deceit, they are permitted to go whither they please, and to trade freely through all the Kingdoms, without being obliged to pay any other Customs than those of going out, which every Ship is to pay upon pain of Confiscation. As for *India*, which as I have said is the Capital of the Kingdom, is without contradiction one of the fineſt that can be ſeen. Its Ramparts are about three fathoms in height, with Baſtions of all ſorts, for there are both ſolid, plain, and cut. Its buildings are admirable, but eſpecially the Temples, the Monaſteries, and gilt Towers, are there of an unexpreſſible richneſs and ornament. The River *Menan* does there run into eight parts, which after having formed two Ilands, diſcharges it ſelf into the Gulph of *Siam*. The Kings Palace is of ſo vaſt an extent, that one would take it for a City. It has its ſeparate Ramparts, and the Towers which environ it are in ſuch great numbers, ſo high built, that nothing is more magnificent; and the inſide is anſwerable to the outſide. I

know by those who have seen it, that in no other Countrey than in *China* is any thing so perfect to be seen.

The Air is very temperate, considering its being so near the Line, (for it is but fifteen degrees distant) perhaps by reason of the narrowness of the Country, which is refreshed by winds. The Soil is fat and very fruitful in Rice, Barley, and Fruits. They gather there a great quantity of Pepper, Benjamin, Musk, and Aloes. There are Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Pewter, and other Metals. It breeds a great number of Elephants and Horses. There are great Forests towards *Cochinchina*, which serve for retreats to Tygers, Lyons, Leopards, and other ravenous beasts, and for Venison; but the number of the red and fallow Deer is there incredible, since that there is carried every year to *Japan* above three hundred thousand Skins of those Animals, wherein the Company have a good share. Oxen, Cows, Hogs, Hares, wild Boars, Buffelo's, and Rabbets are there without number. There are Birds of a thousand several *species*, and even of all sorts except the Swan and

and the Nightingale, which have never been seen there. The Country does not want Fish, but above all they make a great trade of the Skins of Thornback, the most part of which are sold in *Japan*, where they are worth fifty, sixty, and some an hundred Ducats apiece. I have seen one sold for an hundred Crowns; and that was no extraordinary rate, yet they would not give five pence for one that has the least defect. There is a great number of Crocodiles, which the Inhabitants do happily make use of for the curing many evils.

The Natives are all Idolaters, and extremely superstitious. They have many Temples inhabited by Monks, who are in great veneration.

This Country was always governed by a King or an Emperour, to whom his Subjects pay a kind of Adoration. He reckons Princes amongst his Subjects; his Dominions are so vast and so extended, that he is esteemed one of the most powerful and greatest Monarchs of the world; which we shall see more at large in the following Chapter.

SECT. IV.

THough the Kingdom of *Siam* be vaſt, it is populous proportionably to its greatneſs. The Natives are good-natur'd, witty, and induſtrious. All the Artificers are there very dexterous; and though there be of all ſorts, moſt part of them however are either Fiſhermen or Husbandmen, becauſe there are very few but have their Lands in property, or certain places of Rivers and other waters where they have right of fiſhing, which ſuffices them for their ſubſiſtence. For Avarice and Ambition are not vices of the Country; the abundance is there ſo great, that the moſt part of the day-labouring people have but three pence a day for their nouriſhment and for their pains, on which they live very handſomly, and have beſides ſomething to lay up. The Merchants there are all rich, becauſe perhaps they know the end and art of Trade, wherein few Nations do excell them.

There is in each City a Sovereign Court, whoſe Preſident, that is triennuary,

ry, being assisted with his Counsellours, sits as Judge in all Causes both Civil and Criminal. But they do not judge there in the last Appeal, and none but the great Council which resides in the Capitol have that privilege. The Proceedings there are much shorter, and less subject to Corruption, than in *Europe*. They do justice without distinction, and whosoever finds himself attainted and convicted of Larceny, of Murder, &c. no favour can hinder him from being punished according to the enormity of the Crime.

There is no Court more superb than that of this Emperour. He never goes on foot not even in his own Palace, where he causes himself to be carried from one place to another in a Chair of massie Gold. The greatest Lords of the Empire, who are obliged to follow him at all hours and at all times, however never see him more than once a day; and that too with so much pomp and splendour, that he dazles all those who look upon him. When that one of those great Lords is desirous to speak to him, he approaches him with

his Knees upon the ground, his Hands joyned, his Head bowed down, and begins and ends his ſpeech by theſe words, *Jawa Riaun Perre Bonde, Riaun Jawa*; which ſignifies, *King of Kings and Lord of Lords*. His Throne, which is of maſſie Gold, and all beſet with precious ſtones, is raiſed very high from the ground; he mounts it by ſeveral ſteps of the ſame Metal, but it is a Crime to ſee him mount it, and every ſtep at both ends ſupports an Animal of different kind, and of fine Gold. When that he goes out of his Palace, whether it be out of Devotion or for Pleaſure, which happens two or three times in the year, he is attended by the greateſt Princes of his Empire, by his Wives and Concubines, who are in great numbers all very richly clothed, by Land upon Elephants, and by water in Barges all guilt without and within. From the Palace to the place where the Emperour goes, the Life-guard ſtands in a row on each ſide, all well apparelled and mounted to advantage; principally the chief Officers, who are upon Elephants, whoſe Houſſes are of Gold and Silver. All along

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the way nothing was to be heard but Fifes, Drums, Flutes, and other Instruments, which make a passable harmony. And as soon as the Emperour appears, every one upon pain of death is obliged to come out before him, prostrate themselves, and adore him: wherein they are so rigorous, that if one waits never so little to acquit himself of this Devoir, he is punished at that instant, which I have seen with my own eyes. This custom is quite contrary to what is practised in *Peru*; for in all places where the King goes with his Wives and Concubines, the people must shut their doors and windows, and remain as in prison untill all is gone by. All those who happen to be in the Emperours way, are obliged to dislodge for to make place for his Attendants; which often occasions people to die of hunger and cold, especially when the Order comes by night, those who give it being so punctual, or rather so hard hearted, that they force obedience without giving the people time to provide themselves with clothes and food. A hard extremity in all particulars, since besides the inconvenience

which they receive from this ſurprize, they have likewiſe the diſpleaſure of leaving their Houſes to be plundered.

Gold is ſo common in this Court, that their Cattle are ſerved in veſſels of no other metal. The Elephants, and eſpecially thoſe that are white, are there treated like Princes; and of this laſt ſort there is always one in ſo great veneration, that they attribute to his preſence the proſperity of the Empire. Thoſe Animals have in all times ſerved for a pretext to Wars of long continuance between the neighbouring Kings; for beſides that they are rare of that colour, they reverence them in memory of *Xaca*, whoſe Mother being with child of him, did once dream that a white Elephant came out of her mouth, and at another time out of her left ſide.

It was upon the account of theſe Animals, that in the Year 1548, the Kings of *Ava* and of *Pegu*, made a League againſt the Emperour of *Siam*, in whoſe Territories they had made a great progreſs, before that he was in a condition to reſiſt them. At length with the aid of his Generals he got in the head of two hun-

hundred thouſand men, with whom he went to encamp within half a League of his Enemies. Thoſe who thought to have ſurprized him, ſeeing ſo ſtrong a Barrier oppoſed to their deſign, made ſhew of preparing themſelves for a Battel; but whether that their Forces were unequal, or that they began to abate in their good underſtanding, three moneths paſſed without making any attempt; at the end of which thoſe Kings ſeeing their Armies periſh for want of Victuals, abandoned the ground, and left by that means the Emperour of *Siam* the peaceable poſſeſſor of the two white Elephants which they pretended to ſeize on. What at firſt delayed his March, was that he had neither Souldiers nor Ships to go to the place, where he was to joyn the Enemy; and he cauſed above twenty thouſand veſſels to be built, which required ſome time. Beſides the two hundred thouſand men which he brought with him, he left upon the Frontiers fifty thouſand Citizens, who were obliged to guard them at their own coſts. Some were amazed that he did not take advantage of his Enemies weakneſs; but he ſaid,

ſaid, that he had gained more by deſtroying them after that manner, than if he had conſtrained them to end the quarrel by a Battel, whoſe iſſue was uncertain. He pretended to have conquered them more cunningly, and more happily for his Subjects, whoſe Lives and Eſtates he preſerved, without coſting them one drop of bloud. So that he was received in triumph in his *Metropolis*, as if he had made great Conqueſts. After the death of the King, if he has left no Male Infant, or that his Son has not attained the Age of fifteen years, this Son loſes his right to the Crown, to which the eldeſt Brother of the deceaſed becomes the Legitimate Succeſſor. And as for the Offices that are poſſeſſed by the Grandees of the Court, they are all Hereditary, at leaſt if he who enjoys them does not oblige the Prince to declare his Heir uncapable of ſucceeding him.

SECT.

SECT. V.

THE great number of Strangers who trade at *Siam* do help much to increase the Treasures of the King; there comes in and goes out continually of his Kingdom a prodigious quantity of Merchandizes, on which there are considerable Imposts. His Mines of Gold, of Lead, and of Pewter, do contribute very much thereunto; as likewise great Forests of as fine wood of *Sapan* as that of *Brasile*. The trade of this Wood lies along the Coasts of *Coromandel*, of *Dabul*, of *China*, of *Japan*, and of all the neighbouring Islands. Add to this, that all his Subjects being his Slaves, he inherits all their Estates, or at least two thirds, leaving out of favour the other third to the Relations of the defunct. A custom so advantageous as this Prince extends even upon strangers, whose Heir he is as well as of those that are born in the Country; and as there is ever an incredible multitude of them, it is certain that his Finances are thereby much augmented.

The

The greateſt Expence of this Prince is the great number of Pagods, of Convents, Hoſpitals, and Towers, which he cauſes inceſſantly to be built, and what it coſts him in raiſing them, does ſurpaſs the Idea People have conceived thereof. After having applied himſelf to what concerns Religion, he has care that his Arſenals be largely provided with all that is requiſite for War: and indeed all things there are in a ſurprizing abundance, and ſo neatly kept, that it would be very difficult to imitate them therein.

As for his Forces, they conſiſt almoſt all in Infantry, which is very good; the Pay of the Souldiers is but a little Rice; the reſt they have occaſion for, they are to gain it from the Enemy, or by labouring very hard at any kind of Work, for they are treated as Slaves, and they give a blind Obedience to whatſoever they are commanded.

As for the Citizens, their condition is little better than that of the Souldiers; for, beſides the Subſidies with which they are exceſſively oppreſſed, and that they have nothing in Propriety: they

are

are obliged to work on the Fortifications, and to work as well as the Souldiers in occasions of necessity. Notwithstanding this, they are so supple and so tractable, that they are never heard to complain or murmur: though the Government is severe, they live contented and happy, because they desire nothing from that soft and tractable Humour, they easily proceed to Devotion, which is as natural to them; and whether that they are little addicted to Riches, because they have only the usufruit of them, or that they think them unworthy of their Affection, they employ them almost all in Almes, which they bestow upon the *Bonzes*, who are the Priests of the Countrey, and in building Pagods and Convents, to which they annex so many Revenues, that there are no Monks more at their ease, nor who know better how to take advantage of the useful Ignorance and Superstition of the People, than the Monks of that Countrey. The great Esteem the People have of them, causes them to multiply more than can be imagined, those Priests affect a fine out-side, and

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a modesty which savours of nothing less than of Ambition. But this appearance is very deceitful, for under pretext of maintaining the glory of their Gods, to whom they boast they are much dearer than their Lives, they only think of advancing themselves, insomuch that there has been those found who have made secret Cabals for the dethroning of the King, for to reign in his place.

These good People are cloathed in yellow, and every New Moon they have their Heads, their Beards, and their Eye-brows shaved. They neither wear Gold nor Silver, and dare not so much as touch it, but they receive and dispence it by a Procurer, that is to say, by the hands of a man of an approved fidelity, and who honours the secrets of the Order, but pretends to see nothing. They make a vow of Chastity, and seem to keep it very rigorously; but they see Women in private, and provided there results no scandal from that Commerce, they scruple little at it; but if it comes to light, the Criminal is punished very severely. Having

this,

this, they lead a very delicious life, and exempt from all Care; for as they want nothing, and that they have not so much as the care of heaping up Riches, which shower down upon them, without their spending their Thoughts in that way, they have nothing more to do than to study how to entertain their Votaries in the good intention they have of nourishing them in a holy Idleness. Their Rule obliges them to preach to the People every Quarter of the Moon, to catechize at all times, and to induce them to peace. The great modesty which they affect in their pious Exercises, does invite to their houses all the people, who in acknowledgment of the spiritual benefit which the Monks communicate to them, bestow upon them such as are temporal, and that even to profusion. About four a clock in the morning they rise at the ringing of the Bells, and go all together to a certain place appointed for prayer; part of the day is spent in visiting the sick, in the evening they return to prayers, where they remember the the dead, for they believe that their

prayers.

prayers do contribut: very much towards their comfort and ease, and for the freeing them from a certain place, where they say they endure great pains.

They have an infinite number of Idols, who represent several postures of Men and Women, most being of Gold or Silver, some of Copper and Pewter, and very few of Stone or Wood. In the great Pagod, where the King goes once a year, there is one, who though seated with legs across, is about sixty foot high; the others are much richer, but not so great. Those of the Altars are much the finest, but their Beauty is not in the least to be compared with the Idols of the Pagod which is in the midst of the City; where of four thousand which it contains, there is not one but what is either of Gold or gilt. As for their Ceremonies, they are in many things conformable to those of the Papists, who it's easie to prove have suck'd most of their Superstition from Paganism: for at the entrance of their Pagods there is Holy Water; and without speaking of their Altars, that are loaded with Images or Idols, there are Lamps always burning,

Christian Superstition compar'd with Pagan

ing, a number of other Lights, and every where Boxes to receive the Alms of Pilgrims. The works of Supererogation are in great credit amongst them; and if we would believe them, there is not a dead person but whom their prayers are a great help to, nor any living but to whom they are considerably useful. Though that the *Indians*, especially the *Bonzes*, have commonly a blind aversion to those who are of a contrary Religion to theirs, these people seem very moderate in that respect, and far from being passionate; when that we represent to them the vanity of the Gods they adore, they answer modestly, protest they search for the truth, and if they knew a better way to attain it, they would quit all to pursue it. I have heard one of those *Bonzes* say, that the *Christians* after them were the most beloved by God, and the nigheſt to Salvation. *I esteem them* (said he) *so much the more, in that they seem to love justice, probity, and syncerity; because that they leave the consciences free, and do not traduce us, at least in our presence, as the Mahometans do, who cannot suffer those who are not of their be-*

belief. A pride which we deteſt, and which hinders us from praying for their converſion, as we do for the Chriſtians, whoſe God is the Brother of our God.

SECT. VI.

THere is nothing wanting in that Kingdom of things neceſſary for the Structure of all ſorts of Buildings; eſpecially it abounds in very fine ſtones, and yet the Houſes there are only of Wood: the reaſon of that is, that the Stones are reſerved for the building both of the *Pagodes* and *Pyramides*, whereof there is through all the Countrey a prodigious number. Stools, Chairs and Tables are of no uſe there, and the *Siamites* as well as all the other Orientals, ſit upon all occaſions, only upon Mats or Carpets. All their Moveables, which conſiſt in ſome Utenſils of the Kitchin, are of Braſs, alwayes very bright and very neat; their Houſes are ſo clean and neat, that they far exceed *Holland* in that; and as for their Perſons, they waſh their Bodies three times a day from head to foot, in the cleareſt Foun-

great Cleanlyness in Persons

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tain water that can be found; then they rub themselves with a Perfume, composed of Sandal Wood, Aloes, Ambergreece, Rose-Water, Musk, and such like things, whose Odour is very agreeable; wherein they take a much better course than the *Javans*, who perfume themselves with a Drug that is insupportable to those that are nice in the least. Commonly it is Immediately after those Bathings that they make their Visits and their Devotions, but they first deck themselves with all their fineries, those of the men consisting in a number of Gold-rings, and in a long Vest of Cotton-stuff, upon which they have a Sash of several colours, and under, a very loose shirt of Linnen or Cotton, which is sometimes red, sometimes white, or of another colour. The Sleeves of their Vests are very large, most of them open about the Elbow, and hanging to the Knees, but they go almost bare-headed, and without shooes.

The Women make a round of their Hair, which they fasten behind their Head with a Bodkin. Their Pendants are of blades of Gold, of a Fingers length,

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length, which are inchased with some Jewels; those blades are so massy, that the weight of them makes holes in their Ears big enough to put a thumb through. Their Bracelets are likewise of Gold and precious Stones, and they have very fine Diamonds upon their Fingers. As for their Habits, they are of Cotton, as well as those of the men, and made much after the same manner; except that they have upon their Bosoms a Vail of Linnen, or of Silk, whose colour is arbitrary, and the form does something resemble the Scarfs our Women wear in *England*. The Complexion of both Sexes is tawny, they are tall of stature, but well set, and of a free carriage, and generally the People there are good natur'd and polite.

Tho' that the young Men and Maids see one another with liberty enough, and that it is no Scandal for the later to grant sometimes Favours, they live in Marriage with so much reservedness, that there is no Nation where the Women have more. Not that they are all perhaps so many *Lucretia's*, but as Adultery is there severely punished, the fear of

of Punishment is capable of rendring them discreet. Moreover, the Mothers forbid their Daughters when they are young, too great a Commerce with men, for fear of *getting an ill habit*; or perhaps likewise for fear that the men should not be so eager to court them in Marriage. This Circumstance renders the Maids, who have a desire to be married, of difficult access; and the more they conceal themselves, the more do their Lovers crowd after them. The means of obtaining them is, to address one's self to the Parents, who, without consulting their Daughters Inclinations, grant her to the man who pleases them most, provided he be of the Kindred, for it is the custom of the *Siamites* to ally themselves only in their own Family, where all alliance is permitted, except between Brother and Sister; nay, and these may marry together, provided they be but half Brothers and half Sisters; that is to say, of the same Father, and not of the same Mother. Thus Intrigues of Gallantry are of no use in that Countrey, and such an one marries, who has never seen the Person she

is

is to wed. As Interest reigns there as well as elsewhere, they make Alliances commonly in consideration of the Estate and Fortune; and when the Match is advantageous, for fear of a disappointment the Maids are married at nine years, and the young men at twelve; insomuch that the married Couple do not both make five and twenty years, when that they find themselves already Fathers and Mothers. Out of Marriage the men are permitted to have as many Concubines as they can maintain, and in Marriage if they have but one Wife, they are free to quit her upon slight pretexts, especially when they have no Children, and then either the one or the other may marry again when they please.

Though that the Priests are very much reverenced in that Country, yet there is no respect had to them in Marriage, and far from calling them to be Witnesses of the Union, they are on the contrary avoided, and they take it for an ill *omen* that they should be present at that time. He who performs the Ceremony of it, is one of the nearest Relations,

ons, who in the heat of the Feast, makes an Exhortation, after his mode, to the new married Couple: and whether that the Bride and Bridegroom live together until death, or that they part, the Clauses of the Contract of Marriage are religiously observed.

As for the Children, they are brought up with great gentleness, and yet they are very supple, and do punctually, without there being any need of using rigour, all that is exacted from them. It is usually the Priests who take care of their Education; and as these sort of People live happily, their Disciples observing it, turn Priests as well as they, for to enjoy the same pleasures.

Their Custom in regard of the Dead, is to burn them, and to make their Funerals conformably to their Means, which is performed in the manner following: The Relations of the Defunct raise up a Tomb, which they fill with sweet scented Wood, which serves to burn the Corps, and whereto the Priests set fire, after having said Prayers. The Rich preserve the Ashes in Urns of Gold or Silver, or bury them under the Pyramid,

or in the Pagod, which the defunct has caused to be built, for there is not a rich *Siamite* but who is at that expence for to eternize his Memory. Those of the Poor are cast into the Wind. Those who dye naked of all, through an excess of Charity, that is to say, for having spent what they had of Value in building Monasteries or *Pagodes*, those I say, are burnt at the expence of the Priests and Monks, who have profited thereby, for which reason the Pomp is very small. As for Criminals and Children, who end their Lives, those by a criminal, these by an untimely Death, their Bodies are not burnt, but they interr them, it not being reasonable that those who have lived without honour, or who died before they attained to the knowledge of Religion and the Gods, should enjoy the Honours and Priviledges of the Country.

The Civility of the *Siamites* extends even to Strangers, and of what Nation soever a man be, he is favourably received there. What contributes to this good Reception is, that the more Strangers there be there, the more are the Na-

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tives of the Country esteemed by the Neighbouring States; for which Reason, it is forbidden to trouble them in any kind, whether in the course of their Trade, or in their Customs, and in the exercise of their Religion. It is true however, that there are some who are priviledged; and of all those who frequent there, there are none so well received as the *Hollanders*, to whom the King has been particularly kind, as well in their Trade as Imposts; and even contrary to his Custom, which is to see no Foreigners, he gives them Access in his Palaces, and calls them his Children.

SECT. VII.

THose sensible Marks of the King of *Siam*'s Goodness towards our Nation, have raised us Enemies who have endeavoured to destroy us, but far from attaining to their Ends; their Hatred has only served to make us take Precautions, which have confirmed us in the favour and good Opinion of that Prince. Since that we have had the honour of having Access into his Palace, he has

heaped upon us new kindneſſes; and that which he did us in permitting us to aſſiſt at the Funerals of his only Daughter, is certainly one of the greateſt which Strangers can receive. This Princeſs being deceaſed at my firſt arrival there, ſix Months afterwards the King ſent word to the *Sieur van Muyden* Principal Commiſſioner of the Company, that he had leave given him to be preſent at the Obſequies. *Van Muyden* received with all due reſpect the honour that the King did him, and thus he was Spectator, with ſome others, of which number I was, of a Ceremony which merited well to be ſeen.

Preparations were made for that Pomp in one of the Courts of that Palace, where there were raiſed five Towers of Wood, whereof that in the midſt was about an hundred and twenty Foot in height, the others diminiſhing by the ſame degrees they ſtood at a diſtance from that. Thoſe Towers were painted and gilt, and had communication by Galleries, with Baliſters enriched with the ſame Ornaments. Before the higheſt of thoſe Towers, the Body of the defunct repoſed upon an Altar, all covered with Gold and precious Stones;

Stones; she was standing, her hands joyned, her face turn'd towards Heaven, in a Coffin of Gold an inch thick. Her Robe had a long train, and was all beset with Jewels; her Crown, her Neck-lace, and her Bracelets, likewise all covered with Diamonds, were of an inestimable price. When every one had taken places upon Scaffolds made on purpose, all the Grandees of the Kingdom went to make their Bows to her. The Ladies went thither afterwards, and both Sexes were only apparell'd with a white Cloth, without any Attire or Ornament; each one scattering round the Body and the Altar Flowers and Perfumes, with a very sad Countenance. After which, the Body was carried twenty paces from thence in a Chariot, whose riches equalled that of the Altar. The Grandees of the Kingdom and the Ladies having paid her the same honours, they all wept bitterly, and after so mournful a manner, that it seemed as if they had lost what they had dearest in the World. Those Tears and Lamentations having lasted for half an hour, the Principal Officers of the Crown drew very gently the Chariot towards the place

where the Funeral Pile was. It was attended by the ſame Lords, and Ladies we have already mentioned, ſtill weeping and lamenting. Before them marched the Eldeſt Son of the King, only Brother of the deceaſed Princeſs, and both born of the ſame Mother: He was clothed in white, as well as the Lords who attended him, and was mounted on an Elephant, whoſe houſſe was embroidered, with Chains of Gold upon his Neck. On each ſide of him went his two Brothers, born of other Women, upon Elephants, like the firſt, each holding a long Scarf of white Silk, whereof one of the ends was faſtened to the Coffin. Round the Bed walked fourteen of the Kings Sons on foot, likewiſe clothed in white, with a branch of a Tree in their hands, all ſo well inſtructed in weeping, that there was not one in the company but did it with a good grace. At half way from the Funeral Pile, there were Stages or Scaffolds, where the Lords of leſſer Quality than the former expected the Convoy. When the Body was come upover againſt them, ſome caſt ſeveral ſorts of Habits to the People; others, Oranges

full

full of Ficols, which makes half a Crown of our money: and some certain pieces called *Masen*, which are about our Crown in value.

The Convoy being arrived at the place where the Ceremony was to end, the Grandees of the Kingdom took the Body with great respect, and laid it upon the Funeral Pile, several Instruments in the mean while sounding, whose mournful harmony, attended with the Tears and Lamentations of all the Court, was capable of staggering the hardest hearts. This sad Consort being ended, they covered the Body with Sandal and *Agor* Wood; and after having cast therein a great quantity of Perfumes, the King and Lords Children returned to the Palace, leaving the Ladies with the Corps, which was not to be burnt till two dayes afterwards. Though that this term appointed for Tears seemed long to Persons who were weary with weeping, they were however forced to continue that sad Exercise for the space of two whole dayes, without any ones being permitted, of what Quality soever she was, to exempt her self a Quarter of an Hour: a severe

Cuſtom, but neceſſary to whomſoever has Ambition, Tears in that occaſion being the ſureſt and ſhorteſt means of rendring ones ſelf recommendable: Though a Perſons Honour is concerned to ſhew a deep mourning, and a profound ſilence, there were however ſome in whom thoſe conſiderations had ſo little effect, that they grew weary of weeping; and it was for thoſe weak Souls, that they had left old women amongſt them to revive them with laſhes of a Whip, made in the form of thoſe ſorts of Diſciplines which the Monks make uſe of in *Europe*; and if it happened that thoſe poor Ladies left off weeping for one moment, becauſe they were oppreſſed with wearineſs and ſleep, they laſhed them in ſuch a manner, that inſtead of feigned tears, they obliged them to ſhed real true ones.

Whilſt that the Ladies were weeping round the deceaſed Princeſs, the Prieſts were upon Scaffolds in the Court where the firſt tears were ſhed, praying night and day for her Soul: And whilſt the Body was expoſed there, they interrupted often their Prayers, for to caſt to the People Habits of all ſorts,

ſorts, Utenſils for Houſe-keeping, Inſtruments for Artificers, Beds, Mats, and other Moveables. On the ſide of the Court, there were twenty other Towers made of Reeds, faced within and without with Paper of ſeveral Colours: thoſe Towers were filled with numbers of Fire-works, which laſted fifteen dayes together, during which, the King cauſed great Almes to be given, both to the Poor, and the Prieſts, the Expence whereof was, the Preparations being comprehended therein, of 5000 *Calfi*, which makes of our Money about ſixty thouſand pounds, beſides the Statues of Gold and Silver, amongſt which, there were two of Gold, of four Foot and a half high, and an inch and a half thick, which were put, for the honour of the deceaſed, in the fineſt Pagodes of the Countrey; all made of Gold, Silver, and Jewels, which the Deceaſed had received during her Life, as well from the King her Father, as from the Principal Lords of the Court.

SECT. VIII.

THE Body having repoſed two days upon the ſweet-ſcented wood, which were to ſerve to burn it, all the Court went to relieve the doleful Ladies, whom their Fatigue had rendred by half the leaner. The Ceremony began with Prayers and Speeches, which the Prieſts made; and when they had done them, the King took a lighted Wax-Candle from the hands of the Arch-Prieſt, and ſet fire himſelf to the Funeral Pile, where the Body was reduced to Aſhes in the Coffin of Gold, wherein they had left the Riches wherewith it was adorned. When they thought the Body conſumed, and that they went to gather up the Aſhes for the putting them into an Urn of Gold, there was found a piece of fleſh of the bigneſs of a little Child, ſo fine and ſo Vermillion-like, that it ſeemed at firſt as if the Fire had ſpared it out of reſpect; but that thought was followed by another, which occaſioned the ſhedding of a great deal of blood. The King, who was one of thoſe who ga-

gathered up the ashes, looking upon that piece of flesh, *What do you think* (said he to the Lords who were present) *is it out of respect that the fire has spared what remains of the body of my Daughter?* The King waiting their answer, one amongst them said, That His Majesty had too much understanding to doubt what he saw. *Ha!* (replied the King all in a fury) *I have but too much reason not to doubt any longer of a suspicion I have had a hundred times, my Daughter was poisoned.* In finishing those words he gave order, that they should secure all the Women who had served the defunct, and that not one should be excepted.

The days following new suspicions were formed, upon which a number of innocent people were imprisoned, for what tortures soever they made them suffer, there was not one but disavowed the Crime. In the mean while the Kings fury daily augmented; all those that were accused made appear that they were not culpable; but the Cruelties did not diminish: and when the Court was drained, and that the King no longer found any one upon whom to discharge his

his anger, he ſent for upon divers pretexts the greateſt men of the Kingdom, and their Wives, whom he cauſed to be put in priſon as ſoon as they arrived at Court. When that he had them in his power, he cauſed ſeveral holes to be digged round the City, about twenty foot ſquare, wherein great Fires were kindled, guarded by Souldiers, who took care to hinder them from going out. And thither he ſent the Priſoners loaded with chains, to the end he might draw from 'em by force what threatnings and promiſes had not been able to make them confeſs. When that they were at the place of puniſhment, it was begun with cauſing them to enter into a Tub of hot water for to ſoften their skin, and render it more ſuſceptible of the impreſſion of the Fire. After which they ſcraped the Soles of their Feet with Irons as ſharp as Knives; then they carried them before Judges, who examined them concerning the pretended buſineſs of poyſoning; thoſe who continued obſtinate to deny that they were culpable of it, were forced to walk bare footed upon burning Coals, and if it was found afterwards that the Fire had

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penetrated them, it was a convicting proof that they were guilty of the fact whereof they were accused. An error which in all times has been entertained among the *Pagans*, who made use of Fire for the trying of Criminals: Witness the *Vestals* of the *Romans*, who onely proved their Chastity by grasping a burning Iron, without burning themselves. As for the *Siamites* we speak of, those whom the heat of the Fire caused to fall into a swoun, and who had not strength enough to get out of themselves, perished there miserably, no body daring to help them, for fear of running the same danger. Those who escaped it were tyed to a Post, from whence an Elephant instructed in that manner of death tore them with his Trunk, cast them into the air, from whence they fell again upon his Teeth, and after several tosses he trod them under foot, and made their Guts come out, which were afterwards cast into the River. Besides this hard punishment, there was one that was no less to be feared, which was to be enterred all alive unto the Chin, upon the high way of the City, with obligation to passengers to spit

upon

upon them, and prohibition to give them eaſe in any manner, and even to advance their Deaths, which was the favour which thoſe miſerable Wretches demanded with moſt Ardency. Theſe cruel Executions laſted for above four Months, during which, they took the Lives away of an incredible Multitude. One day in leſs than four or five hours, I my ſelf ſaw above fifty put to death. People imagined that that would have been the laſt day of the Maſſacres, becauſe that ſome Months paſſed afterwards without putting any body to death; but they were quickly diſabuſed. As the Nobility that were terrified began to take heart and return to Court, the Executions were renewed, and ſo many Heads fell at length, that the flower of the moſt apparent, whom the King thought ill intentioned to his Perſon and Children, periſhed upon the Pretext of having had a hand in the pretended buſineſs of poyſoning, or of having been privy to it. To have ſeen thoſe Cruelties and ſo viſible an Injuſtice, it was much to be wondered that there was no riſing; and indeed, there has been ſeen

for

for leſs conſiderable Reaſons: but the King had provided againſt that, by keeping on foot a great number of Forces, with which he had filled his beſt Towns in appearance for to ſend them againſt the *Chinezes*, but indeed to bridle thoſe whom he diſtruſted, while that he made ſure of the others. Add that his Hatred did only extend to the *Grandees*, whoſe fall the People did joyfully ſee, by reaſon of their Inſolence and the ill Treatments they received from them.

On the 28 of *February* they carryed three hundred Perſons who had ſerved the Defunct to go through the Fire; but whether that it was only a Fire of Straw or a painting, he is ſaid to have ſpared thoſe three hundred Domeſticks, who by thoſe means were abſolved and releaſed: ſome days afterwards, one of the deceaſed Kings Daughters was impeached; ſhe was one of the youngeſt of his Children, who was ſuſpected of the Crime then in Examination, becauſe that it had been obſerved that ſhe laughed when that all the others wept at the Obſequies of the Princeſs. They were fortified

tified in this Suſpicion by the remembrance of the frequent Complaints ſhe had made of the King, becauſe that he had not Conſideration enough for her, and that his Slights were the Cauſe that ſhe was no longer treated as a Kings Daughter, wherein ſhe was in no wiſe inferiour to his other Children who were the Delight and Admiration of the Court.

Though that theſe Conjectures were but half Proofs yet they were made uſe of for the bringing her to a Tryal; or rather, ſhe was condemned contrary to all forms of Juſtice; for, without hearing her Reaſons, they cauſed her to paſs through the Fire with almoſt all her Attendants: but, as they had only a deſign upon her, a Rumour was ſpread abroad, that it had hurt no body but her; wherefore, they loaded her with Chains of Gold in an obſcure place, with prohibition, to whomſoever it was, to ſee and ſpeak to her. Nothing was now expected but the hour of that Princeſſes Death, when People learn'd, that the King being moved with Compaſſion, deſired nothing more than to ſave her,

provided that she could justifie her self of the Crime that was imputed unto her in the presence of his Counsel. On the day of her Appearance, instead of being terrified at the Torments that were preparing for her, *My Lords*, said she, looking scornfully upon her Judges, *all in Chains as you see me, I am of the Blood which you adore in the Person of the King, and which you have adored in the Person of my Father, it is of the same value, it is the same in my Veins that it is in his, and yet that same Blood is treated in me as if I was a vile Slave, at the same time that Incense is payed to it elsewhere, and that they render the same Honour as to the Blood of the Gods. From whence comes this difference my Lords? Is it that the Blood which animates me is a corrupted Blood? But whence should that Corruption proceed? Thanks to the Gods, I have neither a Fever nor the Pox; and though there had been something impure in me, the Fire I have been made to pass through must needs have purged it: but I am*

Infamous Diseases amongst the *Siamites* and for which they are ignominiously treated.

am said to have taken away my Cousin's Life, and by that Action I have degenerated from the Dignity of my Ancestors. I do not examine the Effects of the Crime whereof I am accused, nor if our Actions do deface in us a Character which Nature hath imprinted there; but let us see if it is just to condemn me without hearing me; the greatest Barbarians take an other Course, and the worst of Crimes are punished amongst them according to the Laws. However, they make a scruple of treating me as all the World is treated; I do not deserve that the least regard should be had for me, and upon the least appearances, I must be condemned to undergo the severest Punishments. But I laughed, say they, instead of weeping at the Obsequies of my Cousin, I have complain'd of the King's slights. Ha! Since when were the most innocent Actions condemned? Is it so culpable a thing to laugh when we are young, and not yet at an Age to dissemble? And for some small Complaints which were none of the worst grounded, have I merited either Fire or Sword, and ought they to prophane in me the Blood of a Prince, who never sought Pretexts to prophane yours, under whose

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Reign this Empire has so long flourished, and under whom it would still perhaps have flourished, if certain secret Enemies had not snatch'd the Scepter from him by an Action that is commended in them, because they have had the Happiness of triumphing without Opposition, and which is basely punished in me because that I am weak, and that all the Authority is in the hands of my Antagonist. Thus you see, My Lords, *the Injustice of this Procedure; but after the manner that I speak thereof, you may very well judge that I have no desire to be spared; and indeed,* My Lords, *I hate Life, and since the Affront that has been put upon me, I only wish for Death; not that I am troubled by the Remorses of my Conscience, but because that I blush to live in so sordid an Age, and that I have no Body to help me to repulse the Blows of a Tyrant, who cannot endure the sad Remnants of your Kings. Go,* My Lords, *and tell him my Resolution, and endeavour to represent it to him after such a manner as may terrifie him, in case my Death be in the least deferred: This is the only Favour I demand of you.*

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The Princeſs's boldneſs did ſtagger Peoples Minds, and if the King had not foreſeen it by the raiſing of the forces we have before mentioned, it is certain, that there would have been ſome revolt; but the fear of the approaching Danger did ſtifle the grief of the Judges: they made their report of what they had heard, and the King diſſembling the Vexation he had to ſee himſelf braved after that manner, pretended to have ſome pity, and made her appear before him with an Air, as gave occaſion to believe that he had a deſire to ſave her. Well, ſaid he to her, at her coming into his Preſence, 'I hear that Life is grown a burden to 'you, and that it would be in vain for 'us to endeavour to ſave it: but from 'whence proceeds that great Averſion 'to it? Is it not from the Remorſe of 'having poyſoned my Daughter, or 'from ſome other yet more violent; 'for I do not believe you of a humour 'to confine your ſelf to one Crime: but 'as wicked as you are, I have no deſire 'to ſee your Ruine, which it lyes only 'in your Power to try, which you may 'eaſily do by confeſſing your Crimes

'and

'and your Accomplices. Do not think,
'Sir, (replyed the Princess boldly) that I
'am terrified with the Menaces, or that
'your false kindness is capable of surpri-
'sing me. I am in a condition to speak
'to you sincerely; you have lost a
'Daughter, and you will needs have
'me to be the cause of her loss: Ha,
'well let it be so, I confess that it was I
'who poysoned her, but I likewise avow
'that this Crime is not so great as you
'make it, or rather that that Victim
'was too vile for to be sacrificed to my
'just resentment. It is well known that
'it was by your Plots that the Sceptre of
'my Ancestors fell into your hands;
'and by your order that we are in the
'dust: could I do less than take ven-
'geance for so considerable a loss, and
'for a treatment so unworthy the bloud
'of so many Kings? Wherefore I have
'sought to comfort my self in the death
'of my Enemies; but I have so ill per-
'formed it, that I think my self unwor-
'thy of the light; and it is for having
'failed of depriving you of it, that I can
'no longer endure living. As for my
'Accomplices, I confess with the same

sin-

ſincerity, that I have had none of thoſe whom you have ſo cruelly murdered. But why ſhould I tell you what you know, and what no body is ignorant of? No body is ignorant that you hated them long ſince, you dreaded them, and have a long time ſought for a pretext to get rid of them; you have found that happy moment, you triumph, you are beloved by Heaven, enjoy in repoſe the favours which it heaps upon you; and if you have ſtill any humanity left, finiſh what you have begun; for I muſt confeſs I am weary of breathing the ſame Air that is ſucked by the Executioner of my Bloud, and the baſeſt of all Tyrants.

The King uſed great violence upon himſelf to ſuffer her to ſpeak ſo long, but at length affecting to appear what he was not, that is to ſay, good natur'd and humane; after having asked her if ſhe had nothing more to ſay, the Princeſs making no anſwer, he cauſed a piece of her fleſh to be cut off, which he commanded her to eat; *Content thy ſelf* (ſaid ſhe to him) *with being my Executioner; thou mayſt tear my body to pieces, but thou haſt*

hast no power over my will. She was going to continue, when that the Kings Choler augmenting, she was cut to pieces as she finished those words, and cast into the River.

Of the Family of the deceased King there remained no more than two Children, *viz.* one Son of twenty years old, and a Daughter who had not yet seen ten. Her extreme Youth saved her life, but the Son lost it the same day, and after the same manner as his Sister did. What torments soever he was made to suffer, he protested that his Sister and he were innocent of the Crimes that were imposed upon them; that he was not very sorry to die, Life being unsupportable to him, since that he saw himself fallen from the State that he was born to; but that he had a regret that the Tyrant survived him.

SECT. IX.

WE have already said, that the King of *Siam* is one of the richest and most powerful Monarchs of the East; but we have not yet seen the Ti-

tles

tles which he gives himſelf. As the manner thereof is ſingular, I imagined that the Reader would take it as an obligation to be ſhewn two Copies, which fell into my hands while I was at *Siam*, through the intermiſſion of one of the great Lords of the Country, to whom I teſtified my deſire that he would leave them with me. As the Phraſe of that Tongue is ſomething barbarous, I have cauſed them to be tranſlated according to the *genius* of ours.

'Alliance written in Letters of Gold, 'wherein ſhines the Divine Splendour, 'and which is the moſt excellent of all 'thoſe that are in the world; which 'comprehends the ſublimeſt Sciences, 'and which is alone capable of render-'ing Men happy. It is the beſt and ſureſt 'which is in Heaven, and above and 'below the Earth. All the words there-'of are Royal; they are ſoft and delici-'ous, but almighty and energical. The 'renown which is ſpread thereof thorow-'all the earth, produces there the ſame 'effect, which the ſighs of the dead 'raiſed to life would produce, when 'done by an all-Divine Vertue, and pur-

'purged from their corruption, as well 'spiritual as corporal. Also all persons 'constituted in Dignity, as well amongst 'the Nobility and Clergy as the Com-'monalty, do never see them without 'feeling a certain joy which no other 'thing can cause. Thus there is no-'thing in the Universe which is compa-'rable to them, no more than to the 'Source from whence they issue, as be-'ing a Monarch most Illustrious, most 'Invincible, most Powerful, and most 'High, and crowned with an hundred 'and one Crowns of Gold, all adorned 'with nine sorts of Precious Stones: be-'ing the greatest, the purest, and the 'most Divine Master of Immortal 'Souls, the most Holy who sees all 'things, aud the Sovereign Emperour, 'who holds under the shadow of his 'wings, the Great, the Rich, and the 'most incomparable Kingdom of *Sium*; 'the Splendour of the fine and famous 'City of *India*, whose Gates and Pas-'ges are inhabited by an infinity of Peo-'ple, and which is, without Contradicti-'on, the Capital of the Universe, the 'only Throne worthy of the greatest of 'Kings, to which is subdued the finest

'and the moſt fruitful of all Countries,
'which the Sun gives light to; who is a
'greater Lord than the Gods, and whoſe
'Palace is only of fine Gold and preci-
'ous Stones: the divine Maſter of the
'heaps of Gold, of the white, red, and
'round tail Elephants, which three Ani-
'mals, are the Sovereign God of nine
'ſorts of Gods: the Divine Lord, in whoſe
'hand is the Victorious Sword, who re-
'ſembles the God of Armies, with Arms
'all of Fire, and the moſt noble and moſt
'excellent of all Kings.

The ſecond was much of the ſame force, and is as follows, The moſt High *Paducco Dyriſultaan nelmonam, Welgahu, Nelmochadin magiviitha, Jouhen der Eateten lillaula fulan*, the King of Kings, 'who cauſes the Waters to ebb and 'flow, the Monarch who is as a God, as 'a Sun in the higheſt point of it's Ele-'vation, as bright as the Moon in its 'greateſt Luſtre, the Elect of God for to 'be eſteemed as much as the Star of the 'North, whoſe Extraction is altogether 'royal, as being the Iſſue of the Great *Alexander*, and whoſe Wit is all-per-'fect, all-ſeeing, and all-penetrating; 'like to a Globe, always rowling, and

ſo

'ſo made, as to meaſure the Abyſſes of
'the Sea: a King who has adorned the
'Tombs of all the decayed Saints; who
'is as juſt as God; and of ſo vaſt a pow-
'er, that all the World may hide it
'ſelf under the Shadow of his Wings;
'a King who holds from the hand of
'God a number of Mines of Gold; who
'has cauſed Pagods all of Gold and Cop-
'per to be built; who ſits upon a Throne
'that is only of Gold and precious Stones:
'the King of the white Elephant, who is
'King of all the other Elephants, and
'before whom, ſeveral millions of other
'Elephants are obliged to proſtrate them-
'ſelves: a King whoſe Eyes are ſo ſpark-
'ling as the morning Star; under whom
'are Elephants with four Teeth; red
'Elephants, purple coloured Elephants,
'and of ſeveral other Colours; as like-
'wiſe, of an Elephant *Buytenaque*, for
'which the Almighty God has made
'him a Preſent of ſeveral ſorts of em-
'broidered Houſes, in great numbers,
'and all beſet with precious Stones; a
'number of other Elephants exerciſed in
'War, whoſe Harnaces are Shot proof;
'others whoſe Teeth are armed with
'Steel, and their Harnace of Braſs: a King

'who has Horſes without number ſhod 'with Iron, whoſe Houſes are likewiſe 'of Gold, and all beſet with Stones, be- 'ſides an infinity of others which are 'proper for War. A King who is above 'all the Emperours, Monarchs, Princes, 'and Potentates of the Univerſe, from 'the Eaſt to the Weſt; who raiſes to 'Honour and to Dignities thoſe who 'have the Wit to inſinuate themſelves 'into his good Opinion, and who on 'the contrary cauſes thoſe to be burnt 'alive who revolt againſt him: A King 'as powerful as God, and in whom re- 'ſides the power of doing all that God 'has done and created.

By theſe ſuperb Titles the King of *Siam* pretends to inſinuate into his Subjects that he is as much as God, and more than all the Powers which reign upon the Earth; and to confirm it, he makes them believe that he ſtops the Courſe of the Waters, which he goes to work to after this manner: The River of *Siam* being one of the Branches of the *Ganges*, which encreaſes and decreaſes regularly in certain Seaſons of the Year; the Courſe and Decourſe of that is likewiſe limited. When that it begins to dimi-

niſh

niſh, which happens in the Month of *November*, the King takes that time to make one of his publick Appearances, whereof we have ſpoken; to which, he is attended by all his Court, and ſhews himſelf in that Occaſion with all the Riches and Splendour imaginable: his Galley is all ſhining with Gold and precious Stones; he is therein ſeated upon a Throne of Gold, covered with a Canopy beſet with Diamonds; he is attended by two hundred Galleys of a prodigious length, each having two hundred Rowers, and being, for the moſt part, painted and gilt. About ſix Leagues from the City, the King and Arch-Prieſt enter alone into a little Barge, wherein the latter, after having uttered ſome Prayers upon a *Sabre* of Gold, preſents it to the King, who ſtrikes the River three times with it, and commands it, by his Divine Authority, to retire into the Sea. While that the King is employed in this Ceremony, the People, whom the Prieſts do make believe that none but his Majeſty can ſtop the courſe, are proſtrated upon the Shore, ſurprized at the Power of their King.

SECT. X.

ON the twelveth of *April* we departed from *Siam*, in a Ship freighted with Buck-skins, *Sandale* Wood, and *Amrac*, whereof the *Japanezes* make the fineſt Varniſh; and we made Sail towards *Formoſa*. In the way near a Shelf called *Pracel* we diſcovered a *Jonc* with a *Hollands* Flag, which ſeemed to come directly to us; the more it approached, the more did we believe that it was a Pyrate: wherefore for fear of a ſurprize, and for to be ſo much the more free in caſe that he attaqued us, we were contriving how to caſt ſome Merchandizes into the Sea, when we perceived that it was a Merchant-man. Being delivered from our fears we called to them to come ſhew us their Paſport, but they excuſed themſelves, in that their *Jonc* was in ſo ill a condition, that it ſprung Leaks on all ſides. We armed ſeven or eight of our men, and put them into a Pinnace to go on board of them. All the men on board the *Jonc* were *Chineſes* and *Gambodians*; they had *Sandale* Wood, *Amrac*, and Buck-skins as well

well as we; but they were moreover freighted with counterband Goods, and had no Pasport, for which reason we seized upon them. Having got all they had on board of us, while that the *Jone* was repairing, we caused the *Gambodians* and the *Chineses* to return into it, who were exposed to the Sea without Sails, without Masts, and without the Rudder, that we might be revenged of the Massacre which the later had executed a little before upon some *Hollanders*.

On the tenth of *May* being arrived at *Formosa*, we cast Anchor before the Fort called *Zelandoia*, from whence presently after we saw a *Jone* strike so hard upon a Rock, that both it, the Goods, and Men were all cast away.

This Island is situated under the *Tropick of Cancer*, at 21 degrees of Southern Latitude, and ending towards the 25th. of Northern; its Circuit is 130 Leagues. It abounds in Fish of all sorts, but above all they catch a sort called [illegible], of the bigness of a *Whiting*, which being salted and prepared like *Stock fish*, is distributed thorow all *China*, as *Herrings* are in *Europe*. They salt apart the Eggs of that Fish, which the *Chineses* make a

very savoury Dish of. That Nation paid formerly to the *Dutch East India* Company a certain Impost for the fishing of this Fish, but that right does no longer subsist.

The Soil of it is very fruitful, but the Inhabitants (who are lasie) do not make the best advantage of it. It produces Rice, Wheat, Barley, Millet, Ginger, Cinamon, Coco's, Limons, Oranges, Melons, Gourds, and all sorts of Pulse, *Majavinades*, *Guigavas*, *Cadiang*, *Potates*; and the *Focufoco's*, which is a Fruit of the form and bigness of a *Bon Chrestien* Pear. This Fruit is of a Purple colour, and lies upon the ground as Melons do, and is of a most excellent taste. There are likewise some Sheep, but not so many as Deer, Goats, Hares, Rabbets, Pidgeons, Fallow Deer, wild Goats, wild Boars, Tygers, Bears, and Monkeys; besides a certain Animal called by the *Hollanders*, the Devil of *Fayovan*; it is about three quarters of a yard in length, and about twenty Inches large; it has Scales like a Fish, and very sharp Claws. It onely feeds upon Pismires, who go of themselves upon its Tongue when hunger presses it to put it out. This Animal is

is very timorous, and especially in regard of Mankind: if it can onely shun him by hiding it self in the Earth, it makes a hole therein with so much ardour, that in a moment it retrenches it self as in a Fort; or if it be surprised in such a manner, as that it has not time to get in it, it wraps it self up in its Scales, and takes the form of a Ball. Those who have named it Devil, must needs not have known it; or that they were frighted with its Figure; for though you hurt it never so much, it will rather suffer it self to be killed than make any defence. There are no Parrots, but there are many other sorts of Birds, and an infinity of flying Locusts that are very dangerous and troublesom.

The Men there are of a low stature, particularly those who inhabit the Mountains; neither are the Women of a larger size, most of whom have broad Faces, great Eyes, flat Noses, and full bosomed; and what they have most singular is, that they have Beards grow upon their Chins as well as Men; and were they not very diligent in pulling it out, they would be much better furnished. Add to this beauty very long Ears,

which they take great Care to lengthen and augment by the weight of certain great Shells which ſerve them inſtead of Pendants: this Ornament ſeems to them ſo rare, that the more ſolemn the Feaſts are, and of the greater quality the People they ſee, the more they lengthen their Ears, which reach, on thoſe occaſions, down to their very Breaſts, by the greater weights which they put in them; their Hair is both very black and very long; ſome wear it much after the ſame manner as they do in *Holland*; others tye it up after the *Chineze* manner, or make it into ſeveral Treſſes, which they faſten round behind their heads with a tin Bodkin. Their Necklaces are of glaſs or Stone, and of little pieces of Silver of ſeveral Figures. Their Complexion is yellow and black, and of ſome towards *Kubeland*, yellow and white. The Women of *Miday*, whoſe King is Maſter of the greateſt part of the Iſle of *Souten*, *Norwe*, and of *Lamei*, are altogether yellow. As for the gifts of Mind, all the Inhabitants in general are pretty well furniſhed.

The Women are cloathed from the Neck to the Middle with a piece of Cotton,

on, which floats negligently; and from the Middle to the Knees with an other piece of Cotton. Their Head-geer is of ſome Silk ſtuff, or moſt commonly of Velvet, whereof they make two points, which advance on either ſide the Fore-head: They go always bare-footed, and are almoſt ever followed by a Hog, who is as familiar to them as the Dog is in *Europe*.

The Habits of the Men conſiſt in ſeveral Ells of Cotton, whereof one part falls from the right Shoulder to the mid-leg, the two ends croſſing over the left Arms, inſomuch that half of the Body is always uncovered. They go commonly bare-footed, except in a long Tract of way, when they have ſometimes certain Shooes made of Goats skin, and much like the Sandales of our Monks. In Winter they dreſs themſelves in Beaſts skins, as Tygers, Bears, and Leopards. Thoſe of the Province of *Soulang* dreſſed themſelves formerly after the Mode of the *Hollanders*, at this day it is after that of *China*, as well as in all the reſt of the Iſland, where all the Inhabitants went naked, before that the *Spaniards* and the *Hollanders* did ſet foot there,

there, which is ſtill at this day obſerved by thoſe who inhabit the Mountains; except that they cover groſly what Civility forbids to name.

The Men paint their Breaſts, their Backs, and their Arms, with a certain juyce of Herbs, which is never worn out: they have Bracelets of Glaſs, Necklaces of the ſame, and they have ſuch ſtreight Sleeves of Iron upon their Arms that they can hardly move them; as for their Legs, they deck them with rows of white Shells very neatly wrought.

The Inhabitants of *Tocadeol* take for a ſumptuous Ornament, for they only deck themſelves with it on Holy-days, a long Reed or Cane of a yard and a quarter in length, the one end of which, is faſtened upon the Reins, the other bends over the Head, to which, is tyed a floating knot of red and white ſtuff, of almoſt half a yard long, and ſeven or eight Inches broad. They have moreover a Crown of Cocks Feathers, and the Tails of Bears upon their Arms and Legs. Their Beds are as extraordinary as the reſt, two Stags skins ſerving them for Quilts, Sheets, and Blankets: theſe Beds ſeem ſo delicate to them, that they

are

are loath to leave them; and when that happens, which they do the latest that they can, it is with no design to go to work, for they are neither Shoo-makers, Weavers, nor Joyners; in a word, they make Profession of having no need of the most necessary Trades; or rather they know them all, every one being capable of doing what he has occasion for: their particular Dexterity lyes in handling the Bow; and whether running, lying, standing, or sitting, they never fail of hitting the mark they aim at, provided that it be visible. They are moreover excellent Swimmers; but especially they run with an incredible Swiftness; and when they undertake it, there is not a Horse that can outgo them: they have, while they are running, a piece of Iron of a round Figure, six Inches long and five Inches broad; they strike with those Instruments upon the Bracelets or Sleeves of Iron we have mentioned, to animate one another according to the need they have thereof, making more haste or making the less Speed, according to the number of the blows that they give. Navigation is an Art which they do not understand; and all that they know in

point

point of Water is to croſs a River in the hallow of a truncks of a tree: but though they are ignorant of what is the delight of moſt other Nations, yet they live very happily, fiſhing and hunting furniſhing them abundantly, wherewith to live; and if they have an occaſion or deſire of ſomething elſe, their Women have ſo natural an Inclination to Agriculture, that they find means, without the help of Animals, to diſpoſe the Earth, to produce them what they ſow there. They make War after the ſame manner that Savage and Brutal Nations do, that is to ſay, without Art and Order; and what is therein moſt inhumane, without Quarter too; for, thoſe to whom hazard gives the advantage do never give Quarter to their Enemies, for fear they ſhould be taken with a deſire of returning to the Charge, or that they ſhould become more happy the ſecond time than the former. Thus, ſay they, to remove all Fears that may ariſe from that ſide, it is requiſite to take that courſe.

Before I had ſeen this Iſland, I had often heard ſay, that there were Men with long Tails like Beaſts, but I could never

believe

believe it, and I thought the thing so far from our nature, that I could hardly give credit to my eyes, when they took away all doubts by something an odd adventure. The Inhabitants of *Formosa* being accustomed to see us, we saw one another with so much confidence, as not to be afraid of any ill accident on either side. Thus though Foreiners we believed our selves in safety, and went often abroad without a Guard, when that Experience made us know that we hazarded our selves too far. One day some of our people walking together, one of our Ministers being of the company, went a stones cast from them upon some natural occasions, the others in the mean while walked still on very attentive to a story that was told them; when it was ended, they remembered that the Minister did not return, and waited for him some time: after which being weary of waiting, they went towards the place where they expected that he was; they found him, but without life, and the sad condition he was in, gave sufficiently to understand that he had not languished long. While that some kept him, others went on several sides for to dis-

discover the Murderers: they went not far without finding a man, who seeing himself inclosed by ours, foamed, howled, and made them comprehend, that he would make him repent who should first approach him. His desperate Carriage made at first some impression, but at length their fears ceased, they took that miserable Wretch, who confessed that he killed the Minister, but they could not learn for what reason. As it was a heinous crime, and that impunity might have ill consequences, they condemned him to be burnt. He was tied to a Post, where he remained for some hours before the Execution. It was then that I saw what hitherto I had not been able to believe; his Tail was above a foot long, all covered with red hair, and very like to that of an Ox. When he saw that the Spectators were much surprised to see in him what they had not themselves, he told them, that that defect, if it was one, came from the Climate, since all those of the Southern part of this Isle where he was born, had the like as well as he.

SECT.

SECT. XI.

HAving made Sail on the 15th. of *July* for *Japan*, we arrived there on the 10th. of *August*. Half an hour after having given the Signal of our Arrival, we saw on board of us a hundred *Japoneſes*, who made us a ſign at their coming that we needed onely to be at reſt, and that they were going to do our buſineſs. What deſire ſoever we had to diſcharge them from that trouble, we were forced to obey, and remain with Arms acroſs while that ſome took away the Sails, others the Rudder, ſome the Amminitions of War, others the Anchors, carrying all on ſhoar, as well as the Merchandizes, which were ſhut up in a Magazine, whereof the Governour of *Nanqueſaque*, being the place where we went on ſhoar, did anſwer. This courſe was no novelty, it is a Cuſtom eſtabliſhed for all ſtrangers; the *Japonezes*, who are extremely diſtruſtful, do act in that manner for the ſecuring their repoſe, for they are always in fear it is leſs the Traffique, than the deſire of ſupplanting them, that invites other

other Nations thither. The Magazine which the *Hollanders* have in that City, is situated in a little Isle, separated from the City by a River of about forty foot broad. The Ramparts of that Island are of Planks of a foot and a half thick; the Bridge of Communication is an hundred and fifty foot long, and fifty broad. At the end of the Bridge they enter into the Magazine, in the midst whereof is the House of the chief or principal Officer of the Company. It is a very regular Building, very large and well furnished. There is round the Magazine a number of Houses, which form Streets of a good handsom largness, and where there are convenient places for the Inhabitants of that little City. On the Sea-side they descend by a large Pair of Stairs, from the Magazine to a great Court where they discharge their Merchandizes, which consist in raw and wrought Silks, in Velvet, Damask, Satin, and Cotton, in Bucks and *Kaimans* Skins, in Quicksilver, in Sublimy, in *Spanish* Green, in Camphire, Wax, Alum, Pepper, Elephants teeth, and several other Commodities.

Three

Three days after our Arrival at *Nanquesaque*, the *Japoneses* finding that the Lists of our Merchandizes did agree with what they had themselves unloaded, came on board of us, and sealed up the Hatches; and to charm the displeasure which this course caused in us, they brought with them six little Barrels of *Saqui*, which is a strong drink made of several sorts of Corn, but wherein there is most Rice, and which fuddles like Wine. There were those of our Ships Crew, who without being much concerned for what might happen, gave their hearts up to joy, and drank so largly thereof, that they set up the Flag, round which they sung, danced, and to which they pretended likewise to shew a Comedy, when that a Hurricane came, and broke all their measures; it came with so much fury, that we had hardly time to get into the Hold, than that Masts, Sail-yards, Main-yards, all was was broke like Glass, and cast very far into the Sea. Our Cables broke like Threads, and our Ship had such furious shakes, that we believed it was going to open; however it held good: wherein we were more happy than those who

were

were at the mouth of the River, for they were so hardly treated, that they had much ado to save them. Those who were on Land were not much more in surety, all running the risque of being incessantly oppressed under the ruines of the Houses, that fell pell-mell, which commonly happens in such like occasions.

The City of *Nanquesaque* is situated in 33 degrees of Northern Latitude, in a very agreeable place. It is very great and very populous, but without Walls as well as most of the Cities of *Japan*; its Port is large and commodious; it is full of fine Building, especially on the Sea-side; over which do appear at a great distance the Towers of the *Pagods*, that are in great numbers. The Houses there are onely of Wood, as being less dangerous during the Earthquakes, which are very frequent in that Country, than if they were of Stone. Ordinary peoples Houses are pitiful and low; they are covered with Planks, which advance the one upon the other, and reach beyond the Wall about four foot, for to cover the Gallery, which reaches the length of the Houses on the Garden side.

The

The Houſes of the Nobility and the rich are moſt exalted and more beautiful; their Appartments are divided, inſomuch that that of the Husband has no communication with that of the Wife. All the Chambers are painted and gilt, and generally the Houſes there are more gay and agreeable than in *Europe*; the Walls on the inſide are garniſhed by ſeveral ſtories of all ſorts of Porcelaine ware, and Boxes of a very fine Varniſh, all being ranged upon Frames, that ſtood out for half a foot broad. The plain ground is a painting of ſome excellent workmanſhip, and from ſpace to ſpace the Floor is covered with great veſſels of Porcelain, filled with ſweet-ſcented Flowers. The outſides are not ſo fine, and to ſee them one would not ſay, that ſuch nice Gentlemen as thoſe of *Japan* would inhabit there, but enter never ſo little, and one is quickly undeceived. The City is cut by ſeveral Canals, much after the ſame manner as in *Holland*. There are counted 88 Streets, all in a right line, and 400 paces long. Each of thoſe Streets is locked up ſeparately and from ten a clock in the evening untill the next morning, there is no reaſon ſtrong enough to have

it

it opened. It is thought ſtrange, that in caſe of Fire or any other ſuch like accident, that order ſhould be ſo rigorouſly obſerved, but when that the *Japanezes* have taken a Reſolution, it muſt needs ſubſiſt even at the expence of their Lives.

The Countrey round about is pleaſant and fruitful; moſt of the Nobility have their Houſes that are only made for Pleaſure, not only for that of the Eyes, but likewiſe for the Taſte and Ears: for beſides ſweet Oranges, excellent Pears, and other good fruits which grow there, the Birds with their wild Notes charm your ſenſes there more than they do in other places.

The Inhabitants of all *Japan* do not pretend much to Whiteneſs, they are commonly Tawny, but much leſs at *Nanqueſaque* than in any other Part. They are of a ſtrong Complexion, of robuſt Bodies, flat Faces, their Noſes the ſame, and their Eyes ſmall and black. The Habits of the Men conſiſt in certain Veſts, which reach down to their Feet, the one ſide croſſing over the other, and being ſo faſtened by a girdle more or leſs large, plain or rich, according to the humour and inclination of every one.

The Habits of the Women do differ little from thoſe of the Men, for they are both much of the ſame length, and carried after the ſame manner; but Women of Quality have uſually ſuch as are ſo rich, that it is eaſie to diſtinguiſh them from the Commonalty: All their Robes are embroidered with Gold and Silver, at leaſt thoſe that are uppermoſt: if the others are not ſo rich, the Stuff of them is ſo fine, that they may put ten or twelve of them one upon another, without having too many clothes on, or being too much troubled. All thoſe Robes are hanging, and have Trains, and are tied with a Saſh extremely large, and which is anſwerable to the riches of the Habits.

Though

Though that these Ladies are so pompously cloathed, they seldom go abroad, and when they do so, it is either in a Chair or in a Boat, as well because Walking is something too common for to be the Mode amongst them, as that because they have hardly any feet, having, like the Ladyes of *China*, the folly to imagine, that a Woman is so much the more beautiful, as that her Foot is small.

The *Japonezes* have for the most part great hearts; of what condition soever they are, they love Honour and Glory, and are so sensible of Contempt, that they do all things to avoid it, and for to revenge themselves if they are insulted; insomuch that an Artizan leaves his Work imperfect, if he who employes him pretends to treat him scornfully. There is no Nation that knows so well to constrain themselves, principally in Adversity; they endure it like *Stoicks*, and the greater their Misfortunes, the less does it outwardly appear. They have Friends as well as elsewhere, but they never make use of them either to receive their Complaints, or to give them pity in their Troubles; how great soever they be, neither Regrets nor Murmurs are ever heard to come out of their Mouths. But though they are firm in the miseries of Life, they are uncapable of a vain joy in Prosperity. They live there without Concern, and see with the same Eyes their Advancement and their Fall. This firmness is a Virtue which passes in them from Father to Son, and which is become to them as natural by the frequent Revolutions to which they are subject; their Fortune is so wavering, that they may fall in a thousand wayes; and it is from Experience that they have learnt to contemn it, or at least, to enjoy it without fearing to lose it.

With all this the *Japonezes* are not without Defects; and without speaking of their contemning Chri-

humanity, of their Idolatry, and that they have neither Piety nor Religion, but through Interest they have little sincerity, never faithful to any Body, and especially to Strangers. They are cruel, treacherous, deceitful, and so vindicative, that to repell an injury they violate the most holy Laws. Charity is a Virtue which they are ignorant of, and neither the Poor nor the Sick can hope from them either ease or pity.

Our Trade being at an end at *Nanquesaque*, we departed from thence for *Batavia*, on the 30th of *December*, and arrived at the Fort *Zelandia*, on the 9th of *January*. After some time stay, there being a Ship that was going for *Siam*, I was commanded to go thither, and we arrived there on the 22th of the same Month. The *Sieur van Muyden*, Commander for the East-*India* Company in the Comptoir of that Country, caused eight Elephants to be embarked on board us for *Batavia*, whither he himself went with us. Eight days after our arrival, the Fleet departed for *Holland*, whither I had leave to return. As we had a good Wind, we in a short time passed the Streight of *Sunda*, and two Months after our departure from *Batavia*, we came in sight of *Sancta Helena*, where having cast Anchor, we reposed for fifteen days. During the abode we made there, we killed a great many wild Boars, Goats, and Deer, which that Island is full of: We took by fishing a prodigious quantity of Fish, which being salted and dried in the Wind, serves commonly the Ships-crew the rest of the Voyage. We likewise found there Pome-citrons, and a certain pungent Sorrel, which without being disagreeable, produces the same effect with *Sene*.

After having thus refreshed our selves, we pursued our Course, whose end being as happy as the beginning, we went and cast Anchor at *Gouri* on the first of [illegible], where I finished my Voyage.

THE END.